To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

# Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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## TOJO STRESSES OUTPUT UPPING TO DEFEAT FOE

### 1944 Will Decide War, Prime Minister Tells Japan Economic Federation

### ENEMY NOW FEELING PINCH

### Acute Dearth of Manpower, Steel, Gasoline, Rubber and Tin Hitting U.S., Britain

Among the factors driving the United States and Britain to desperation, the dire lack of manpower, steel, gasoline, rubber, tin, quinine, and teak which they are facing lurks in no small measure, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said in his address before the Japan Economic Federation which met at 11 a.m. Thursday in a special plenary session to formalize changes in the articles of the Federation regarding personnel.

Stressing the importance of cooperation from the influential economic interests represented on the Federation for the supreme need of the hour, that of phenomenally increasing the fighting strength of the nation, Prime Minister Tojo said:

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered upon its third year, and by the grace of Imperial Virtues, the Japanese Armed Forces on land, sea and in the air are advancing irresistibly onward toward the final victory, achieving feat after feat of unexampled splendor. Our profound gratitude goes out to them in ever-increasing magnitude.

**Surmounting Difficulties**

"I feel also reassured that the 100,000,000 men and women on the home front are surmounting every difficulty as it comes by dint of initiative and endurance and they have literally turned the country into a theater of decisive warfare. I am aware that the gentlemen here contributed not a little toward the success of this national strengthening drive. Permit me to avail of this occasion to express my wholehearted thanks.

"As you are fully aware, the United States and Britain are now putting forth everything they have in their general counter-offensive. It is the tremendous task before us to shatter their plans and to crush their will to fight. It calls for greater efforts on our part than ever. Such is the grim intensity of the war situation now that ordinary standards of preparedness or determination will not serve. We must push on to victory in the spirit of that great master of swordsmanship who enjoined his pupils to let his antagonist cut his skin that he might cut the other's flesh and to let his opponent cut his flesh that he might cut the other to the bone. Moreover, it will be no overstatement to say that the year that is before us will probably decide the issue of war.

"On the part of the enemy, his war aims have been of the vaguest from the outset. Nor do the interests of the United States and Britain necessarily coincide. Much as the United States depends on its fighting strength based on material production, its sole strength, even in this it is coming to feel a distressing pinch.

**Alarming Shortage in U.S.**

"It is not difficult to imagine how the United States and Britain are facing a dire lack of rubber, tin, quinine and teak. Furthermore, even in regard to such vital materials as iron and oil, supplies of which have been said to be inexhaustible in the United States, that country is already manifesting an alarming shortage. It is easy to see that it is suffering from a severe shortage of manpower. On top of it, while the enemy has been trying frantically to cover ever-mounting war needs, two precious years have gone by never to be recovered.

"Enjoying the supreme advantage of a clear and definite war aim, Japan has built up a system for unfailing victory and within the Greater East Asia region which has already been politically established it is daily turning more and more of the vast resources of the region into fighting strength. The nations of Greater East Asia are drawing closer and closer together in strong unity and cooperation, some of them even directly participating in the armed struggle against the United States and Britain and others giving cooperation in the economic and other fields. The earnest desire of the Greater East Asiatic nations to move in concert has culminated in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the unshakable de-

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### Cutting Chiang's Lifeline

A daredevil Army fighter sends another Consolidated B-24 hurtling to its doom over the skies along the India-China route seriously menacing Chungking's vital supply line.

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

## Attack on Tinsukia Cripples Aid-Chungking Aerial Route

### 31 Enemy Planes Destroyed By Nippon Airmen During Monday's Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 16.—Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area on Monday mass-raided the strategic Tinsukia Airfield in Assam, India and shot down and damaged 31 enemy planes.

Blasting through the wall of enemy anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese planes caught the airfield in a net of fire, smashing nine large-sized and six small-sized planes which were on the ground. They also engaged in combat more than 30 enemy fighters, which rose to meet them and shot down five P-40's, 10 P-51's, and one Spitfire. In this action two Japanese planes self-blasted themselves.

**Taken by Surprise**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 16.—The huge Japanese fighter-bomber squadron, which raided Tinsukia on Monday afternoon took off from Base X X at X o'clock and in perfect order roared over the Arakans and into the skies over Tinsukia. It was literally a surprise raid, and the enemy was hurled into complete panic.

The Japanese planes unloaded their bombs calmly and accurately and wheeled for home leaving behind them a pyre of burning large-sized enemy planes. The enemy fighters attempted pursuit but most of them were blasted to earth by the invincible Hayabusas.

During the attack, two panicky enemy planes collided head-on on the runway when they attempted to take off on the same runway from opposite directions. Without waiting for the Japanese planes to drop bombs on them, they wrecked themselves.

One Japanese airman calmly piloted his plane X X kilometers back to base with his left motor stopped by an enemy shell and with his right motor spurting black smoke.

**Air Route Crippled**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 16.—The Imperial Army Air Units in the Burma area have been carrying out a series of attacks against the aid-Chiang air route since October 13, and besides scoring great results have thrown the enemy into panic.

After the loss of the Burma Route, the only transfusion routes the enemy had left were the Tibet Route and the India-China air route binding Tinsukia with Kunming via the air over Sanbrabam and Fort Hertz in northern Burma. The Tibet Route was literally blocked by wild and towering mountain walls and was useless so that the only route actually remaining was the India China air route.

It seems that prior to the start of the war, the enemy worked frantically to transport several thousand tons a month over this route. The munitions first unloaded at Calcutta were transported overland and

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### Prompt Action Taken by Japanese Deals Heavy Losses to U.S. Plans in China

In the course of two months of vigorous campaigning since mid-October by Japanese Army Air Units against the enemy air transport route between India and Chungking, heavy damage has been inflicted on the United States air force directed from Chungking, states Domei.

The American and British forces planning to attack Japan with China as a base had been incessantly supplying munitions to Chungking in a frantic endeavor to keep the tottering regime within the anti-Axis camp and, at the same time, had been reinforcing the United States air force operating from Chungking bases.

Prompt action from time to time by the Japanese Army Air Arm, however, has cut off Chungking from its supplies and air reinforcements and the disruption of the Burma route, the main transfusion line of the enemy, has come as a particularly severe blow to Chungking.

In order to save the situation, the enemy camp put Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in command of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, massed large forces on the Indo-Burmese border and has been seeking an opportunity to turn to a major counter-offensive.

**Used Transport Planes**

These exertions on the part of the enemy forces have merely resulted in repetitions of the Nu campaign tragedy. As the only course open to them, they have been sending gasoline, aircraft and parts by air from India and have been assiduously striving to reinforce the air force under Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking. For this purpose, they have been undertaking a major mobilization of large transport planes of DC-3 and other types.

In view of the relentless attacks of the Japanese on the enemy transport route, the enemy has of late converted B-24 and B-25 bombers into transports and has sent them under the escort of fighters. The arms and other supplies sent to Chungking by this means have reached a considerable volume. Thus, the Japanese have conceived the time opportune for intensified attacks on the enemy transport planes.

The attack on Tinsukia Airfield on December 13 dealt a staggering blow to the heart of the enemy air transit system. The shooting down or wrecking of some 70 enemy planes, all told, in the last two months has struck terror into the enemy, which has been making desperate efforts to safeguard the only remaining blood-transfusion line of the doomed Chungking regime.

The operations conducted against the enemy air transit route in the last two months since October 13 were as follows:

On October 13, the Japanese made

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### Midwinter Swimming Planned for Youths In Sumida on Sunday

**In defiance of the cold weather, swimming training is to be conducted on December 19 in the Sumida River in the vicinity of Azumabashi. Some 300 boys from national schools, boys' middle schools, factories and companies are to take part. On the occasion the boys will be taught various forms of swimming. A similar event will be conducted on January 11, February 11 and March 10.**

## QUIT IRAN DEMAND BEING SIDETRACKED

### Anglo-Soviets Reluctant To Loosen Grip

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—In the communique issued after the Teheran conference America, Britain and the Soviet Union said they would respect the independence of Iran. The Iran Government, according to a Teheran dispatch, in view of this three-Power promise, is reported to have proposed once again to America and Britain through their ambassadors in Teheran that they withdraw their forces stationed in Iran.

The view generally shared in informed quarters is that Britain and the Soviet Union will not withdraw their forces in Iran without a struggle, in spite of their commitments. The same quarters think that these countries will be reluctant to go beyond promising to withdraw their forces in Iran after the war.

### Yoshizawa To Attend Session

Domei

HANOI, December 16.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, accompanied by Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Minister to the same country, left here for Saigon yesterday. After a short stay there, Ambassador Yoshizawa is expected to return to Japan to attend the Diet session scheduled to be held in the latter part of this month.

### Military Training Given

Three hundred and thirty sumo wrestlers headed by three grand champions, Futabayama, Akinoumi and Haguroyama are now undergoing military training starting from Thursday at Sumida Park. Those wrestlers who have returned from military service are acting as leaders.

## FREE P.I. STATE GAINS IN SPIRIT IN TWO MONTHS

### Have Been Worthwhile and Meaningful, Laurel Broadcasts on 2nd Freedom Day

### FILIPINO CREED IS ISSUED

### President Also Exhorts Women Of Country in Message to Christmas Rally

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—The first two months of the Republic of the Philippines have been "worthwhile and meaningful" declared President Jose P. Laurel in a radio address last night on the occasion of the second monthly commemoration of the founding of the Republic.

He added that spiritually the Philippines is "richer and fuller" today than it was two months ago.

The President said that "the days of selfish individualism are over for the world" and that in the new order which is being born amidst the present war, all men "must learn to live simply and intelligently under the principle of each a brother to all and all brothers together, so that the usual heavy toll of human life and happiness, levied by greed, avarice, cruelty and selfishness will diminish and disappear."

The program was highlighted by the reading for the first time of the "Filipino Credo" which was issued by President Laurel to be read on the 14th of every month in commemoration of the birth of the Philippines Republic on October 14 this year.

The credo exhorts all Filipinos to "go home spiritually to the Orient; labor hard and ceaselessly for cultural progress; cultivate honor and unselfishness, virtues of cooperation and social discipline, obedience to law and our superiors.

"Day and night in our strivings and in prayers we must consecrate our hearts, minds, energies and enthusiasm for the firm and changeless resolve to grow strong and steady in body and spirit."

**Mission of P.I. Women**

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—Filipino women today have a sacred mission in contributing their utmost toward unification, reconstruction and enlightenment of the Philippine Republic, declared President Jose P. Laurel in a message read at the first rally of the Christmas program held this morning by the Women's Auxiliary Service of the Kalibapi.

The rally has provided the opportunity for women to discuss the most active means of attaining the goal of building a strong and progressive Republic, he said.

The President added that with the support and cooperation of all Filipino women, the present administration would go far in the task of nation-building.

Dr. Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, also addressed the rally saying that with the combined efforts of all Filipino women, the Nation's march and progress to national solidarity will be assured.

He urged women to give proper guidance to the youths of the land, who, he said, are the "hopes of their fatherland" in these trying times.

The rally was also attended by Leon Guinto, Mayor of Manila, as well as by prominent Filipino women leaders.

### 12 U.S. Airmen Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—At an United States army air base in Oklahoma, a bomber plane in the course of an experimental flight crashed aground and the crew of 12 officers and men were killed in the accident, according to New York reports.

## To Award Contributors to Nippon Culture At Ceremony to Be Held at Imperial Hotel

A ceremony will be held at the Imperial Hotel at 11 a.m. today by the Noma Service Association in which monetary prizes and trophies will be presented to ten persons for their contributions to Japanese culture.

The scholastic prize of ¥10,000 and a trophy will be awarded to Dr. Hitoshi Kihara of the Kyoto Imperial University for his researches on wheat. A prize of the same amount will be presented to Heizo Tatsumura for art and a similar literary prize to Rohan Koda.

Prizes for art of ¥1,000 and a trophy will be presented respectively to Ichinen Somiya, for his painting, "Evening Clouds"; Hiroyuki Sawa, for his work "Sunset"; and Kakuzo Tatehata, for his sculpture.

Similar literary awards will be made to Shigeru Mochizuki for his "Sakura Azumao"; and to Kiyoshi Omori and Kunihiko Sugawa. Artist Katsuichi Kabashima will also be the recepient of a prize.

## Thrilling Tarawa Fighting Is Admitted by U.S. Scribe

### American Marines Who Had Fought on Guadalcanal Island Mowed Down by Indomitable Japanese Soldiers Who Resisted to Last Man

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Thrilling beyond description was the battle fought by the American forces during their landing on Tarawa Island of the Gilberts group, due to the stubborn resistance of the Japanese Garrison Forces there, according to Robert Charlotte, special correspondent for the Time magazine, who accompanied the American forces there. His account follows:**

"Most of the members of the American marines, who participated in the Tarawa Island landing operation, were those who had had bitter experiences in the battle on Guadalcanal Island. Bombardment of Tarawa Island was started at 5 a.m. by American battleships and cruisers, and this was immediately followed by bombing by carrier-based bombers. Before they started landing, 1,500 tons of shells and 1,000 tons of bombs were poured on the island. In spite of this, it was not definitely known whether the Japanese Garrison Forces were annihilated or not. Our men were talking to one another that nobody could hardly live under such an intensive bombing and bombardment, and that the Japanese Garrison Forces might have secretly withdrawn from there, as was the case with those on Kiska Island. In another moment, however, shells fired by the Japanese Forces suddenly dropped at about 50 feet ahead of our transports.

**Intense Resistance**

"The first landing unit was scheduled to make shore at 8:30. The reporter was ordered to accompany the fifth landing unit which was led by Major Howard Rice. The fifth unit was supposed to reach the shore 31 minutes after the preceding four parties had secured a bridgehead. But because of the intense resistance of the Japanese Forces the plans had to be changed and the transport moved to a safe place.

"The guns began to roar again and from the carriers off in the sea dive-bombers took off. The Higgins launches were tossed about violently by the waves and the marines and their weapons were soaked. When the hordes of Higgins launches had moved about a mile off from the transports and had approached the shore they ran aground on coral reefs and were stuck. The Japanese bullets and shells hailed down near the launches.

"Then men in launches had to jump into the water. The water was about neck-deep. The marines had to go through the water for 700 yards to shore. Six or seven Japanese machine-guns concentrated their fire on the marines slowly approaching the shore. As the water grew less deep the better targets were the marines. Closing in on the landing point the marines threw dynamite into the pill boxes made of palm trees near the beach.

**Japanese Leaps Out**

"One Japanese soldier leaped out. The Americans covered him with flames from a flame thrower. Within 10 yards of the beachhead secured by the marines was one Japanese sniper who kept hampering the marines.

"The landing party came under heavy rifle and artillery fire. Men who attempted to go even a step out of the beachhead which had been secured by the landing party were shot dead outright. Hundreds of marines attempted to advance, only to be killed. The Japanese sharpshooters atop trees kept firing while the machine-guns at the pill-boxes were firing continuously. Occasionally a destroyer came near to the shore and sent artillery fire to the machine-gun pill-boxes and to the nests of the sharpshooters.

**Death Struggle Continues**

"Cannon shells from the American vessels often fell within 50 yards from where the marines were. Thus a death struggle continued throughout the first day. The question was whether it would be possible to keep through the first night the three beachheads, all of them small, the longest of which was less than 100 yards in length, and the deepest of which was 70 yards inland. There was a great danger of these beachheads falling into Japanese hands before the night was out.

"The next morning reserve troops of the second division landed. The beachheads as they observed upon landing were in a frightful condition.

"The fire of the Japanese Forces had been concentrated upon these reserve troops long before they began landing from Higgins barges. While they were wading through the water, many succumbed to fatigue and others drowned and there was bedlam and utter misery.

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### Two Ships Destroyed By Nippon Air Units In Finschhafen Area

Domei

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 15.—Japanese Army Air Units on Wednesday at about 4:30 p.m. attacked enemy vessels near Finschhafen and sank one tugboat and one large motor-launch. All the Japanese planes returned safely.**

Domei

**LISBON, December 16.—A strong formation of bombers of the Japanese Army, under the escort of fighter planes, bombed the advance base of the American forces in Assam Province on December 14, according to a New Delhi dispatch, and considerable casualties and damage were caused.**

## OGAWA IN CHARGE OF WAR RESEARCH

### Named Head of Institute To Succeed Murakami

Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa was appointed President of the Institute of Research in Total War replacing Lieutenant-General Keisaku Murakami, it was announced by the Government on Thursday.

Rear-Admiral Ogawa is 51 and was born in Kure. He was graduated from the Naval Academy with high honors in 1915. In 1925 he was graduated from the Navy Staff College. In 1928 he served the Japanese Embassy in America as Assistant Military Attache. In 1930 he was on the staff of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and in the following year was appointed staff officer of the Navy General Staff. After serving the Navy General Staff as sectional chief, he was again dispatched to the United States as Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy there in 1939. In May last year he was appointed Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters replacing Rear Admiral Minoru Maeda and fully manifested his talent in the naval publicity field.

In December last year he was transferred to the post of Secretary of the Institute of Research in Total War.

## SUIFENG POWER PLANT DUE TO BEGIN FULL OPERATIONS

### Will Give Added Impetus to Industrial Development of Manchoukuo, Chosen

Domei

HSINKING, December 16.—The Suifeng Hydroelectric Power Station on the Yalu River will run at full capacity next month, adding further impetus to the industrial development of Manchoukuo and Chosen.

It is recalled that construction work on the Suifeng Dam was started on the year of the outbreak of the China Affair.

The installation of the first generator was completed two year ago, and is now working at full capacity. A total of 42,000,000 man-days have been spent for the construction of this plant.

Meanwhile, the Suifeng Electric Power Working Committee has decided to shorten the construction period of the Yungfang and Hishu hydroelectric power dams to accommodate the increasing demand of electric power required for greater output of aluminum, steel and iron, it was learned.

### Spears Back in Syria

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—Major-General Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Syria, who had conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Cairo, returned to Beirut today, according to Beirut reports.

## TURKISH PRESS NOT IMPRESSED BY CAIRO TALKS

### Little Better Than American Propaganda, Is General Reaction in Istanbul

### SAME AS QUEBEC PARLEY

### Despite Bombastic Statements, Nothing Has Been Done Against Nippon

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, December 13.—With regard to the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek conference, Turkish newspapers, including those with leanings toward Britain and America, take the position that it was little better than American propaganda of a demonstrative character. They scoff at the communique concerning the parley that came after the talks for the minatory terms in which it was couched.

The comment made by Necmeddin Sadak, member of the Assembly, on the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang parley, published by the Akcham, follows:

"Opinion in the United States which Japan regards as its No. 1 foe, is gradually showing itself dissatisfied over difficulties over a protracted period, the costliness of the European struggle, and ill-success in the war with Japan.

"This state of things caused Roosevelt to hold this conference. In the bombastic communique which came after the conference he attempted to influence American public opinion into believing that the question of Japan had not been lost sight of and that strong decisions had been made.

"Decisions with regard to Japan, identical with those made at the conference were already made by Roosevelt and Churchill at the Quebec conference. Four months' time has elapsed since the Quebec conference. Yet nothing of importance with regard to Japan has resulted from this Anglo-American conference. Although decisions were made at the Cairo conference, American public opinion will foresee the impotency of the decisions. There will be a renewal of the dissatisfaction felt by public opinion in America. There is going to be a deepening of the apathy of the American people toward the war in Europe.

"Presumably Britain and America are oblivious of the fact that if they dare engage in operations in the Pacific they have to muster the greater part of their military strength in the Far East.

**Second Front Demanded**

"As for the Soviet Union, which is beginning to show sign of fatigue after a protracted war of resistance, it has no disposition to cause trouble in the Far East, and it is found making persistent demands for a second front in Europe. Needless to say, it will be impossible for America and Britain to open a front of any strength. There cannot be any prospect for the practice of the decisions with regard to Japan which were made at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang parley under circumstances mentioned above. American public opinion will find their only consolation in the high-sounding phrases in the communique.

**High-Sounding Words**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States military authorities, in their anxiety which is on the increase as the counter-offensive against Japan talked about by them so much fails to make progress while it is proving frightfully costly to America, have begun saying endless high-sounding words just to win back the confidence of the people who have for some time been drifting away rapidly from them.

The speech made by Rear-Admiral David Ramsay, Chief of the United States Aviation Bureau, at a meeting of the Illinois Industrial League held at Chicago on December 15, is an example of the sort of things the American military authorities are saying with the idea of arresting the decline in the confidence of the people in them.

Rear-Admiral Ramsay spoke to the following effect:

"The attacks on the outlying military bases of Japan will be made from the decks of aircraft carriers. It will be possible to acquire bases for land-based planes if we occupy bases of the Japanese Forces by the use of ground forces. But an attack by means of an aircraft carrier has this advantage. It may be directed against any conceivable point. It comes about that it is an aircraft carrier strength that is al-

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# MANCHOU EXCHANGE WILL BOOST CAPITAL

### Government Decides To Permit Increase to ¥8,000,000—Other Steps Planned

Domei

HSINKING, December 16.—Decision to give the Manchou Security Exchange the right to increase its capital to ¥8,000,000 was reached by the Manchoukuo Government today, it was learned here.

Shares corresponding to the increased amount of capital stock will be subscribed by the Manchou Security Exchange. This capital increase, which is expected to materialize early next year, was taken to smoothen the function and strengthen the supervision of the Exchange. As Government officials took advance measures to prevent any fluctuations in the market, the announcement of the capital increase plan found the market unaffected.

For the encouragement of sound investment, shares of special companies owned by the Government will be placed on the market. To prevent speculation in idle funds, the government will gradually control speculative elements and encourage investment in industrial companies.

Moreover, shares of promising newly-established companies, as well as shares covering increased capital of existing companies, will be offered for public consumption.

Despite the release of shares amounting to approximately ¥50,000,000 of such companies as the Manchuria Electric Company, Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Government still possesses shares fully paid up amounting to nearly ¥1,000,000,000.

With the exception of those listed as politically necessary all government-owned shares will be placed for sale. To prevent friction between the Exchange and its members or companies, the authorities plan to establish a Security Exchange Council early next year. Other measures indispensable for the healthy development of the Exchange Market are expected to be taken in the future.

## *31 Enemy Planes Smashed During Attack on Monday*

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via air to Tinsukia. From Tinsukia they were carried to Kunming on large transports such as the C-46 (Curtiss), C-47 (Douglas) and C-86 (Express). The daily average of planes taking part in this work was about 60.

After the start of the war, however, the enemy air power was smashed by the Japanese airmen and the control of the skies fell completely into Japanese hands. As a result, the enemy transportation power over this air route declined rapidly. However, from the time the anti-Axis forces started planning to reinforce the American air force in China in order to raid Japan from the China Continent as part of their general counter-offensive, this air route took on a change. That is, it took on a new significance, that of being a transfusion route for the American air forces in China, rather than one meant to carry aid to Chiang.

The fact that the Chungking press is making loud denunciations of the situation indicates how things are. Says the Chungking press, "To whom does the Indo-China air route belong to anyway. Nothing is sent to us; only materials for the American air force in China are carried." In any case, some materials still trickled into Chungking over the route until the increased activity of the Japanese Army air arm with the end of the rainy season made transportation over the route increasingly more difficult.

Since October 13, crack Hayabusa Units have shot down a horde of enemy transports, and Japanese bombers have hit Chittagong and Tambur and demolished the munitions dumps there. Staggered, the enemy since then has been doing everything possible to handle the Japanese raids. The enemy forces cast aside their transport and began to use bombers for transportation purposes and sent hordes of fighter escorts with them. They also prohibited daylight flights, besides changing their route of flight.

With the advent of December, however, Calcutta, the munitions base, has been blasted, and Tinsukia has been crushed. The American air forces in China, which boasted that it would raid Japan Proper, are now like a rat in a trap. Together with the crumbling Chungking regime, it is doomed to a miserable end.

### Sawada Leaves for Burma

Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, who had been visiting Japan, left Fukuoka on Thursday morning for his post.

# *Manpower Shortage in U.S. Crippling War Industries*

### Crisis Becomes Worse Daily With More Men Compelled to Join Colors and Munitions Plants; Economic and Social Unrest Predicted

Now, two full years after the start of the war, the outstanding problem facing the United States is that of manpower resources. Accompanying the intensification and spread of war, an ever-increasing number of fighting personnel and munitions workers is required. But the drafting of soldiers and the recruiting of workers work against one another and the source of both is the same, says a recent dispatch from Stockholm to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

If the Government attempts to carry out a compulsory draft in order to bring up its fighting forces to the planned number, the dispatch comments, it will bring about economic and social unrest which will threaten the munitions industries.

On the other hand, if the Government tries to secure a set number of workers in order to steady munitions production, that will have a direct effect on the draft which might serve to cause a breakdown in the strategic plans.

These contraditions are growing worse as the war goes along and spreads farther and it is interesting to observe how the leaders of America will solve this problem.

**Fathers Now Drafted**

The father-drafting bill, which was passed on December 10 after being emasculated, clearly shows America's distress over the human resource problem. The father-drafting statute nullifies the draft deferment enjoyed by those who became fathers before the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was passed after it was amended so that the fathers will be drafted after all of the single men whose occupations are not necessary or urgent in wartime have been drafted. Thus, actually, it is a law having no effective power.

It is clear that President Franklin Roosevelt signed a bill postponing the draft of fathers in spite of opposition from Paul V. McNutt, Chief of the Manpower Resources Board, and from Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, who advocated strongly that more than 10,000,000 troops be drafted before the middle of 1944, because he was thinking of the coming election.

In addition to this, however, it can be said that he feared the economic and social difficulties lying ahead.

In September, the Government urged all fathers between the ages of 18 and 38 to change from non-urgent occupations to work in the munitions field or the army. This has already brought about the following problems.

First, a shortage of absolutely necessary skilled workers has been caused in the munitions industries. Second, the American army has no welfare facilities for social security and for that reason the Government has had to care for the families of the drafted. Third, the transportation and housing problem has been made still more complex by wives visiting their husbands at camp and by families moving near the camps.

The plan for a huge increase of the army cannot help but risk bringing about various social difficulties and it cannot be actualized without threatening the efficiency of the troops and bringing about a crisis in the army's supply departments.

**Task Too Difficult**

McNutt points out that in modern war, seven or eight persons are required to supply the needs of one combatant. But against the demand for an army of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 made by Stimson the Manpower Resources Board is asking for 60,000,000 citizens in order to maintain production, which shows that the American manpower economy is stuck in the mire of a problem impossible to solve.

Faced with this lack of manpower, McNutt recently threatened the people by declaring that if an additional 4,00,000 men and women are not directed into the munitions production field by Christmas, it would be necessary to force them into wartime duties.

The American manpower crisis also appears in the decline of the productive population, which has been brought about by a serious productive defect. A temporary production crisis may be overcome but a recent announcement made by the War Production Board is indicative of the fact that the situation is sad.

In that announcement, the organ admitted that due to sudden drafting of important male laborers and the dwindling away of female workers in the plants in the northern Pacific Coast area during a recent few-month period, a bomber production decline equal to the number of such planes lost on the fronts had been brought about.

American munitions production, of course, tends toward increasing, but the Government apparently is unable to use the planned expenditures due to manpower and material shortages. For example, the army has been allowed $19,000,000,000 to be used until June 30, 1944 but apparently will only be able to use $14,163,000,000 until that time. The exaggerated optimism spread by the Government, together with dissatisfaction over present economic conditions, have brought about a mass-exodus of farm laborers who had been working in the urgent munitions factories.

**Compulsory Labor Planned**

According to the New York Times, numerous Negroes and poor Whites from the farm areas had been lured to the Atlantic Coast shipyards by higher wages and many had changed to aircraft plants because the wages there were higher still. But now, because farm wages have gone up still more they are abandoning the aircraft plants and are moving back to the farm. The Manpower Resources Board has been made fearful of the consequences of the mass-exodus of laborers from the munitions field and has began to threaten them with a system of compulsory labor.

The farming world is opposed to the carried-to-far draft which has brought about an unexpected crisis in farm production. Louis Bromford has warned in the Readers' Digest, "Pretty soon we won't even have anything to eat." The optimists hoped that the Federal Employment Agency would handle the movement of workers and thus maintain a balance between farm and factory labor but this did not materialize because the organ had no power to force labor movements nor to penalize those who left urgent work for more lucrative employment. According to some commentators there is a sort of nihilism in control of the manpower resources and the effects of voluntary patriotism are extremely limited. America now seems to have knocked the bottom out of its barrel of manpower resources.

In the past, America worked to prevent the labor problem from having an effect on the production scale by deferring the drafting of farm laborers, increasing the 40 hour week to a 48 hour one in 6,000 factory zones, absorbing the unemployed taking advantage of students' summer vacations, and drafting women.

Now, however, through a change in the economic conditions, the unemployed has dwindled to a million and the limit of employment has been reached and the schools have reopened. But all fields of production require more workers to fill out the war plan.

The army is continuing to draft more men, the 1943-44 plan calling for an additional 4,000,000 more to be sent into the army and munitions plants. The number of civilian goods workers in August was estimated to have declined from the 56,200,000 of last year to 54,900,000, bringing about a breakdown in Stimson's plans.

## *Attack on Tinsukia Base Cripples Air Aid Route*

(Continued From Page 1)

a surprise raid on the Indo-Chungking air route and shot down three DC-3's and one B 24.

**4 Planes Blasted**

On October 23, at 4 and 6:30 p.m., the Japanese attacked groups of enemy planes on the Indo-Chungking route and shot down three DC-3's and damaged one B-24. All the Japanese planes returned to their base without mishap.

On October 27, our surprise air raiders attacked an enemy air convoy flying toward Kunming with supplies for Chungking and shot down one DC-3 and 11 B-25's and damaged one B-24.

On December 10, one of our fighter units intercepted a large enemy air convoy and, while engaged in fierce combat with the enemy fighters escorting them, shot down six of the transport planes, comprising five DC-3's and one B-25. Besides the transports, the Japanese also shot down 10 P-40 fighters (two uncertain) and one P-51. The sacrifice on our part was seven planes self-blasted.

On December 13, a mixed formation of fighters and bombers attacked Tinsukia Airfield, India, at about 3 p.m., taking the enemy by surprise after the noon siesta. Scoring direct bomb-hits on the enemy planes on the runways, the Japanese set four large transport planes ablaze and wrecked five others and six smaller ones.

In an engagement with 30 enemy fighters that came up to give battle, they shot down five P-40's (two uncertain), 10 P-51's (four uncertain) and one Spitfire. The total result of the day's work was 31 enemy planes shot down or wrecked. The sacrifice on our side was two planes self-blasted.

## *Tojo Stresses Output Upping To Defeat Foe*

(Continued From Page 1)

termination of the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the region has been crystallized into the Joint Declaration, which has been proclaimed before the whole world. Thus, we are destroying the enemy wherever he dashes himself against the iron wall of defense that has been formed around Greater East Asia. Daily our fighting strength is increasing in direct proportion to the decrease in the enemy fighting power.

**Enemy Frantic**

"In these circumstances, the United States and Britain naturally feel that they must smash Japan, and that soon, unless our fighting strength is to be allowed to increase to truly alarming proportions. This thought is racking them with anguish and hence their war leaders are causing their armed forces to run amok regardless of the frightful damage they are suffering.

"Naturally we cannot win a war of this immensity without uncommon efforts on our part. We must be prepared, and I am sure we are all fully prepared, for ups and downs and twists and turns before we can hope to deal the death blow to the enemy. But whatever the difficulties, whatever the vicissitudes of war that may face us, the Government is firmly resolved to fight at the head of the nation so that the third year of war may be made the year of the final victory.

"Now, we behind the lines must respond to the spirit of self-sacrifice animating our officers and men on the firing line by increasing the fighting strength of the nation as quickly as possible. If we are to win, we must produce as swiftly as we can aircraft, coal and all the vital materials needed for victory. Fortunately, we have today tremendous resources both in productive facilities and capacity for building up the stupendous fighting power we require if we but give them the fullest play possible. These persons who are charged with this task of gearing the nation to its fullest capacity bear truly grave responsibility.

**Fighting Spirit Stressed**

"War, after all, is a struggle between will and will, a clash of forces seeking to achieve the impossible. The prime mover of decisive warfare is the fighting spirit, especially the indomitable spirit of the leaders nothing can quench. This applies with equal force on the firing line and on the home front. It applies in the field of economic activity.

"If we take the example of coal, if there should be any bottleneck in its production, then the company president himself should go down the shaft and settle whatever trouble that is affecting efficiency in the very pit where men are working. Such a fighting spirit on the part of the company president will inspire the miners and in that inspiration will be born invention and initiative that will settle any problem that there may exist. I am convinced that the manifestation of such a spirit on the part of leaders will elicit the best in those led.

"I wish to take this opportunity to point out for your consideration the fact that what is most important in the present phase of the war is to produce more with the manpower and materials we have actually at command through increased efficiency. I think that in this respect we should do well to make more efforts and adopt new ideas. In the enforcement of this schedule of increasing efficiency, you who have long experience in all departments of industry can give the greatest cooperation to the Government's undertakings.

"I repeat that the enemy is growing fretful and impatient. The enemy is exasperated because there is a big reason for it. Before him it is all uneasiness and gloom. The more impatient the enemy grows, the calmer we should be and more steadily we must strive to increase our fighting strength so that the final victory may be won.

**Praises Research**

"In closing, let me express my admiration for the many items of valuable research in the economic field you have contributed toward increasing the nation's fighting strength."

### 12 Die in U.S. Plane Crash

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—A United States plane crashed at Assam, India, yesterday, causing 12 deaths among the crew and passengers, according to New Delhi reports.

# *Enemy Carrier Liscome Bay Sinks 22 Minutes After Hit*

### U.S. Vessel Went Down After Burning Like Torch Following Torpedo Attack by Our Submarine off Gilberts on November 24, Survivor Reveals

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

**LISBON, December 15.—The American convoy-escort aircraft carrier, Liscome Bay, which was sunk by a Japanese submarine off the Gilberts on November 24, went under after burning like a torch 22 minutes after the first torpedo hit, according to Captain John Crommelin Jr., one of the survivors of the ship.**

Reports reaching here quote Chommelin as describing the last moments of the Liscome Bay in the following manner:

"With the first torpedo hit, the Liscome Bay burned from stem to stern like a flaming torch and 22 minutes later went under. I was walking inside the ship when the torpedo hit us. There was a terrific jolt and then huge explosions began to break out one after another. By the time I barely made my way to the flight deck the planes there were aflame and ammunition was exploding.

"I climbed on the barrel of a gun and jumped into the water from a height of 45 feet. I heaved a big sigh of relief when I hit the water. By this time flames were licking the surface of the water around the vessel but luckily they didn't come near me. Soon afterward one of the powder magazines went off and eight to ten other explosions followed. The ship settled astern, rocked quietly and slipped into the water.

"The several minutes before the end were like Chinese New Year's with firecrackers popping off all the time. Explosions occurred one after another and tracer bullets whizzed over us. I got a hold of a two-foot long cork which came drifting by and then made my way to a raft. I was later picked up with about 25 or 30 others by a destroyer."

Crommelin was chief of staff to Rear-Admiral Henry Mullin who, together with Captain Irving Willtsie of the Liscome Bay, went down with the ship.

## YANKS VISIT SAUDI ARABIA

### Commander Royce and Mission Plan Organizing Arabian Army

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—Major-General Ralph Royce, Commander of the United States Air Force in West Asia, accompanied by a United States Military Mission visited Saudi Arabia and conferred with King Ibn Saud on military as well as economic issues, according to reports from Cairo.

After the conference Royce returned to Cairo today. The Mission is the first to have been dispatched to Saudi Arabia by the anti-Axis camp and is reported to have been acting as an adviser to the Saudi Arabian Government in organizing the Arabian army.

## *Turkish Press Not Impressed By Cairo Talks*

(Continued From Page 1)

ways in the forefront of military operations against Japan. By the use of a large group of aircraft carriers we may gain air mastery over any area. The Japanese aircraft carrier strength would be certain to challenge us. But the American navy is prepared for a decisive battle with the Japanese Navy. Our country is in a position for replacing whatever vessels are lost by us."

The remarks made by Rear-Admiral Ramsay toward the close of his speech are an admission of the fact that America is destined to incur defeat in any battle with Japan. Their implication is that the last hope of the Americans in the war is their productive capacity.

## *Thrilling Tarawa Fight Admitted by U.S. Scribe*

(Continued From Page 1)

Colonel David Shupe reported: Situation bad. Request reinforcement. It was so critical that the alternatives were whether the marines landed on the island were to perish to a man or to be driven out to the sea. The situation, however, grew bitter by about 1 p.m. on the second day. It became possible to hurl 1,000,000 bullets and hundreds of thousands of tons of shells and bombs. Fighters and dive bombers swooped down to sweep the area with machine-gun fire or to denude the place with bombs. Light and medium tanks and field pieces were landed. The furious bombardment from the ships' guns began to register. The marines thought it was high time they did something. Thus they pushed on in the face of the terrific fire.

**Indomitable Fighter**

"On the third day, the marines occupied the airfield. One Japanese soldier was perched on a tree. About 50 marines fired at him together. In spite of the fact that the Japanese must have received at least 50 bullet wounds, he still returned fire. The Japanese garrison troops were all picked men. Some of them, realizing that further resistance was useless, killed themselves by pressing the muzzles of their rifles to their foreheads and pulling the trigger. But most of them fought until they fell.

"The Japanese pill-boxes were well-constructed. The fortress on Tarawa must have been built by first-rate engineers, since it withstood shells from ships' guns, shells from field pieces, 1,000-pound bombs and tank attacks."

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

December 15

The attacks, launched on a wide front in the sector of Krivoi Rog were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. German tank formations, effectively supported by the Luftwaffe, carried out counter-attacks. They broke the resistance of the enemy and ironed out several dents. An important locality north of Krivoi Rog which had been lost temporarily was recaptured.

In the area northeast of Zhitomir German troops repelled numerically superior enemy forces which suffered considerable losses.

Southwest of Zhlobin strong Soviet infantry and tank forces opened the expected attack. In embittered fighting our troops achieved complete success of a defensive nature and enemy groups which had temporarily broken through were repulsed in counter-attacks. The Soviets suffered particularly heavy losses in this sector. Some 40 tanks were destroyed.

South of Nevel the enemy pressure increased after the bringing up of new forces. The attacks were beaten off in hard fighting and several local dents were effectively sealed.

In southern Italy the enemy yesterday attacked near the Adriatic coast on a narrow front. The British attacks, despite strong artillery and air force support, only led to insignificant gains in a few places. Their attacks in other sectors collapsed in face of German defensive fire or in bitter hand to hand fighting. Fighting at several dents is still in progress.

A formation of German bombers yesterday attacked the enemy supply base of Bari during the night preceding December 14, scoring hits on harbor installations. Altogether seven enemy aircraft were shot down in the Mediterranean area.


**The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.**

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato

VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku Sekine

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Marunouchi 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES
in

Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

**THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO**
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

Capital ............. ¥200,000,000

8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka, Esq., Takajiro Nozu, Esq.

1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.

Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

**TAKARAZUKA HOTEL**
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN

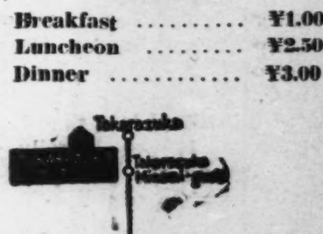
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single ........ | ¥ 6.00 | and up |
| Double ........ | ¥ 9.00 | ,, ,, |
| Single with bath | ¥ 8.00 | ,, ,, |
| Double ,, ,, | ¥ 12.00 | ,, ,, |

MEALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast .......... | ¥1.00 |
| Luncheon .......... | ¥2.50 |
| Dinner ............ | ¥3.00 |

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**TEIKOKU GINKO**

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd, under above title.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ........ | ¥200,000,000 |
| Capital Paid up ........ | ¥128,125,000 |
| Reserve Funds ........ | ¥183,500,000 |

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keijyo, Husan and Other principal cities.

Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

**The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.**
(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO)

128th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
10th December, 1943

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund .... ¥150,500,000

President
HIDESHIGE KASHIWAGI

Vice-Presidents
Shinsaku Asada
Shoji Arakawa

Directors
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Shinsaku Asada
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron Ichizaemon Morimura
Kenji Kodama
Toshikata Okubo
Jukichi Okada
Viscount Hisaakira Kano
Gishitsu Kishinami
Tetsutaro Ohmura
Kazuo Itoh

Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Quarter-Year, ending the 30th September, 1943.

The Profit of the Bank for the past Quarter-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 22,244,718.33 inclusive of Yen 18,263,890.21 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 850,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 2,500,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 18,823,018.33 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

HIDESHIGE KASHIWAGI,
Chairman

Head Office, Yokohama,
10th December, 1943

GENERAL BALANCE,
30th December, 1943

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ........ | | 100,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ...... | | 149,650,000.00 |
| Reserve for Doubtful Debts ........ | | 1,815,504.80 |
| Notes in Circulation | | 195,671.31 |
| Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.) .. | | 7,557,071,894.25 |
| Bills Payable, Bills Re-discounted, Acceptances and other Sums due by the Bank ........ | | 835,397,824.93 |
| Dividends Unclaimed | | 228,685.00 |
| Balance of Profit & Loss brought forward from last Account ........ | | 18,263,890.21 |
| Net Profit for the past Quarter-Year | | 3,980,828.12 |
| | Yen | 8,666,604,298.62 |

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Account:— In Hand | 538,713,736.61 | |
| At Bankers | 305,251,925.85 | 843,965,662.46 |
| Investments in Public Securities and Debentures ...... | | 2,028,282,302.71 |
| Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances, etc. ........ | | 5,131,476,419.90 |
| Bills Receivable and other Sums due to the Bank ...... | | 632,453,361.11 |
| Bullion and Foreign Money ........ | | 9,928,793.95 |
| Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc. ........ | | 20,497,758.49 |
| | Yen | 8,666,604,298.62 |

Profit and Loss Account

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Reserve Fund .. | | 850,000.00 |
| To Dividend— Yen 2.50 per Share for 1,000,000 Shares | | 2,500,000.00 |
| Bonuses to Directors and Auditors . | | 71,700.00 |
| To Balance carried forward to next Account ........ | | 18,823,018.33 |
| | Yen | 22,244,718.33 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance brought forward 30th June, 1943 ........ | | 18,263,890.21 |
| By Net Profit for the Quarter-year ending 30th September, 1943 .. (After making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc.) | | 3,980,828.12 |
| | Yen | 22,244,718.33 |

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, comparing them with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches, and have found them correct. We have further verified the Securities, etc., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, etc., and have found them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Auditors
MARQUIS NAKAHIRO IKEDA
MIYAMATSU MITSUYA
KIKUZO TAKEOKA
JIRO KIYOSE

# MATSUMURA URGES FIGHT IN PRODUCTION

### Factories Are Battlefields for Industrial Workers, Declares Army Spokesman

"Factories are your battlefields. You workers on the industrial front must exert your utmost in the same spirit as that shown by our men on the foremost fighting line. You must create an offensive spirit to produce more arms of superior quality and learn to overcome all obstacles. Thus Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, exhorted the workers at the Osaka Sumitomo Metal Factory in the course of his inspiring address delivered last Monday.

His address follows:

"Why are Japanese fighters so strong? They are strong because they fight for His Majesty the Emperor for whom they are willing to lay down their lives. Both officers and men, imbued with the spirit of offensive, fight as one man. The officers are most considerate of their subordinates and the men, on their part, trust their superiors wholeheartedly.

**Northern Defense Secure**

"The brilliant feat accomplished by the Shimada Unit and the Yokozaki Unit in the Kita Chishima Islands by bringing down 11 enemy planes out of 18 which attacked the islands, is abundant testimony of the dauntless spirit of the Japanese soldier. The hardy warriors have thus made secure the defense of northern Japan.

"The enemy force consisted of six Consolidated B-24's flying in formation at a height of 2,000 to 3,000 meters. While the enemy machines were being fiercely bombarded by our anti-aircraft batteries, the plane piloted by Commander Shimada took to the air quickly followed by the others. Terrific air duels followed. Commander Major Yokozaki (then lieutenant) decided to break the enemy formation. He dashed straight toward the enemy commander's machine and trained his guns on it. However he realized that bullets were of no avail and consequently crashed his craft deliberately against the foe. In this way Major Yokozaki met a truly Japanese death.

"During the combat Sergeant Kikuchi (then corporal) challenged an enemy Consolidated and engaged it in a fierce duel. He was seriously wounded but in spite of this he returned to the base, drenched in blood. Upon landing, although Sergeant Kikuchi could hardly crawl out of his plane, the first words he uttered were, 'I am very sorry to have damaged the precious plane which was entrusted to me by His Majesty the Emperor.' So saying, he fell to the ground unconscious. It should be noted that Sergeant Kikuchi's first and only thought was the damage to his craft and not of himself. What nobility of mind! He is the embodiment of the true spirit of the Japanese soldier.

"For three months since the Kita Chishima air battle, Sergeant Kikuchi has been convalescing, patiently waiting for the day when he will be able to return once again to his comrades-in-arms. One day, sitting up in bed, he remarked, 'When we challenged the enemy force, the machine piloted by the foe commander was my target but I found it difficult to shoot it down. I should have dashed my machine against it like Major Yokozaki who sacrificed his life so that we may succeed. He was known for his kindness and consideration to his subordinates. He always said that the offensive must be maintained in air battles and encouraged the idea of closing in on the enemy. He explained that when shots proved unsuccessful the only way was to deliberately crash against the enemy.'

**Promoted Two Ranks**

"Thus, Major Yokozaki always exhorted his men to achieve daring and fearless feats. He was posthumously promoted by two ranks befitting a warrior of his caliber.

"On December 8, the war entered its third year. It is needless to say that the war is daily increasing in intensity. General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force boasted of the construction of super high speed B-29's with a flying range of 8,000 kilometers with the aim of using them in the campaign against Japan. The director of the U.S. Aircraft Production Bureau predicts that the United States will be able to mobilize these B-29's by March next year. They are no doubt building these machines to use them in the Pacific theater of war.

"Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who directed the operations in the Gilbert Islands, declared that America is paving the way for a wholesale attack against the Japanese mainland. The bitter battles raging in the south Pacific around Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, Finschhafen, Madang in New Guinea, all bear eloquent testimony of the enemy's designs. Their force, directly upon landing on Bougainville Island commenced to build an airfield there.

"In New Guinea, the enemy has built airfields in Madang and Lae with the idea of subsequently attacking Rabaul on New Britain Island. As has been vaunted by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, the enemy will do everything possible to establish a link with Australia.

"In Burma the enemy has been launching futile counter-offensives in a desperate attempt to recapture the Burma Route, Chungking's lifeline. The enemy has already massed some 1,000 planes and an enormous land force comprising over divisions on the Indo-Burma border. The transfer of vessels from the Mediterranean is also rumored.

"The enemy's projected offensives from the Aleutian Islands and from the Chinese Continent should not be slighted. In this third year of war, most devastating battles will be fought on every war front. America, due to her superior position in the quantity production of air and seacraft will doubtlessly launch large-scale counter-offensives.

"Factories are your battlefields. At this crucial juncture it is absolutely imperative for you to exert your utmost to build more and better arms than those produced by the enemy countries. Every obstacle must be overcome in the same courageous spirit as those daily manifested by our warriors fighting on the foremost fronts."

# *Japan Has Edge Over Foe In South Pacific Battles*

### America Is Paying Stiff Price in Planes and Personnel For Vaunted Counter-Thrust as Losses Continue To Skyrocket; Pushes Aircraft Output

The Americans are paying a stiff price in losses of aircraft and personnel for their vaunted counter-offensives in the South Pacific as the Japanese continue to thrust more defeats on the United States forces.

As the war situation in that zone has assumed the aspects of a war of attrition, with the opposing sides aiming for supremacy of the air—vital in modern warfare—the irretrievable American losses have given the Japanese a grand advantage. Proof of this can be found in the fact that the enemy now is engaged desperately in the task of increasing his output of planes in a futile effort to regain lost ground.

Such is the gist of an article given by Domei, which contains a record of the victories gained by the Japanese Forces in engagements with the enemy in the South Pacific, and which gives statistics on America's aircraft production. The article follows:

Since the American forces landed on Mono Island on October 27, their counter-offensives have been greatly intensified with the extension of the fighting arena in the South Pacific. During the period from October 27 to November 17, five aerial combats and four combined aerial and naval operations were staged in the Solomons area. Then, there followed four air combats and two combined aerial and naval battles.

**Suffers Big Losses**

During the period of over 30 days, the invincible Japanese Naval Forces scored unparalleled victories as has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, including the sinking of 19 enemy aircraft carriers as well as the sinking or damaging of 107 to 108 vessels and the shooting down of 689 planes. In view of the fact that the enemy is still continuing his costly, desperate and tenacious counter-offensives, Japan must fully recognize his sinister ambition and desperate fighting strength.

The present war has amply proved that in modern warfare planes play a most vital role and that the control of the air is far more urgent than that of the sea for the successful conduct of the war. Out of the 15 battles off Bougainville Island and the Gilbert Islands only two were purely naval engagements—one on the night of November 1 in the Bougainville waters, and the other on November 2 in the waters west of Makin Island. The remaining 13 battles were all fought by the Japanese Naval Air Forces, which scored epoch-making results, including the sinking of 97 enemy vessels.

The mobilization of some 10 aircraft carriers in the Solomons waters by Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet in the South Pacific, and another squadron of over 10 aircraft carriers in the waters off the Gilbert Islands, in parallel with intensified air activities launched by the enemy aerial units, prove the enemy's design to concentrate his fighting strength on aircraft.

For 10 successive days from October 17 to 27, the enemy air forces launched bombing attacks on the Japanese airfields in Bougainville and other islands. The enemy attacks were intensified particularly during the five days prior to the landing on Mono Island, with the mobilization of 972 planes which were put into action on the average of 194 every day. On October 26, some 320 enemy planes appeared over Mono Island. On November 1, the enemy force landed on Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island, and on the following day another enemy force landed on Hamon Island.

While effecting landings on Mono and Bougainville islands the enemy air forces launched counter-offensives against the Japanese Forces in Rabaul and Buka. Some 200 enemy planes appeared over Rabaul, New Britain, on October 12; 100 on the 18th; over 200 on the 23rd and 24th; 116 on the 25th; 90 on the 29th; and over 200 on November 2, totaling over 900 in all. On November 2, Japanese Navy Eagles shot down 201 out of a formation of over 200 enemy planes in aerial combats over Rabaul, thus adding another glorious page in the annals of the world's air operations.

**39 planes Downed**

On the same day the Japanese ground forces manifested their striking power by shooting down 39 enemy planes out of 135, which appeared over Buka Island.

In conducting a landing operation on the Gilbert Islands, the enemy apparently resorted to the strategy of mobilizing a powerful air force.

It is obvious that the enemy planned first to crush the Japanese bases so as to nullify the strength of the Japanese air power. Thus, the present war situation has assumed the aspect of giving full play to aircraft.

As to the war situation in the Solomons area, during the five months from February, when the Japanese Units withdrew from Guadalcanal Island to the end of June of this year, the enemy exerted its best efforts to replenish its fighting strength by means of further fortifying its bases as well as by reinforcing the troops stationed there, and by sending more arms, ammunition and other war materials.

During this period the Japanese Naval Forces concentrated on offensive operations against the enemy bases as well as against enemy vessels operating in the Solomons waters. No large-scale aerial attack was attempted by the enemy except for those necessary for solidifying his bases. Only on two occasions, on April 25 in the Gaukai Island area, and on July 5, over Shortland Island, did the enemy mobilize more than 100 planes for action.

While the enemy was frantically fortifying his base, the Japanese Naval Air Units attacked Espiritu Santo Island on April, Florida Island on April 7, Russell Island on May 13 and June 12, and met the foe in a fight off Lunga on June 16. Those aforementioned aerial operations were launched with the aim of strengthening the Japanese commissary lines in anticipation of future enemy operations. Therefore, the nature of the combats greatly differed from those fought in the Bougainville and Gilbert Islands area in which the Japanese Air Units frustrated the enemy.

From June 30 when a landing was effected on Rendova Island, the enemy pursued most persistently the stepping-stone strategy till the war situation assumed a new aspect on October 27 with the landing of the enemy on Mono Island. During this period no aircraft carrier participated in the operations, but the air forces stationed at land bases were active.

The new strategy by which aircraft carriers loom out in prominence, is now being tenaciously adhered to by the enemy. By dint of close collaboration with the air forces stationed at bases, the American aircraft carriers are moving out in offensive operations.

**War Gains Given**

The war results scored by the Japanese Forces in engagements against enemy air forces from July this year to November, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, including those scored by the Naval Air Forces, the Ground Units, as well as by Naval Surface Units, can be summarized as follow:

In July this year out of 1,612 enemy planes which were engaged in combats against Japanese Forces, 360 were downed.

During August this year, 1,188 enemy planes were attacked by the Japanese with 221 shot down.

In September 1,710 enemy planes participated in aerial operations and 278 were shot down.

In the course of the aerial operations waged during October, 241 out of 2,514 enemy planes were downed.

During November the Japanese Air Units engaged 1,183 enemy planes in combats, of which 450 were downed.

As is obvious in the aforementioned record, the enemy air forces have been strengthened month by month, with 1,612 being mobilized in July 1,188 in August, 1,710 in September, 2,514 in October and 1,183 during the earlier part of November. The great number of planes mobilized to the Pacific waters in October attests to the enemy's preparatory maneuvers prior to the commencement of landing operations against Mono Island on October 27 and against Bougainville Island on November 2.

In view of the enormous losses daily suffered by the enemy air forces, it can be surmised that the enemy will find it difficult to supply large quantities of aircraft should the same unfavorable war situation continue. The enemy's plight can be seen in the fact that the loss of planes in November was much greater as compared with that of October and that large-sized four-engined bombers have been lately replaced by small-sized bombers.

**Big Personnel Loss**

It can also be seen that the enemy air forces have been suffering every month the loss of 300 planes out of an average of 2,000. Then, supposing that one plane has a crew of four, America must have suffered the loss of 1,200 airmen monthly. In contrast with the increased production of aircraft in Japan, the enemy is suffering great losses, both, in men and in machines. Therefore, the enemy, must be ready to lose hundreds of thousands of airmen if he wants to raid Japan Proper.

Our enemy is attempting to concentrate his total productive capacity toward the increased production of aircraft as has been sufficiently attested to by dispatches received in Japan. America's efforts in bolstering its productivity can be shown statistically as follows:

According to the announcement of the U.S. Wartime Production Board, 4,822 aircraft in November and 5,489 in December last year were produced. The following figures show a great increase in aircraft production this year: in January, 5,000; February, 5,500; March, 6,200; April, 6,000; May, 7,200; June, 7,000; August, 7,612; September, 7,598; October, 8,362, and in November, 9,000.

On the average the monthly construction of 6,900 planes is being realized in the United States. As to the distribution of those planes, according to the July issue of the magazine Life, 55 per cent goes to the army, 20 per cent to the navy and the remaining 25 per cent to the anti-Axis countries under the Lend-Lease Act. Supposing that 7,000 planes are produced monthly, 3,850 would be allotted to the army, 1,400 to the navy and the remainder, to the anti-Axis nations. The Life further revealed that 44 per cent out of the 3,850 army planes are used for training airmen, 16 per cent for transport purpose, while 20 per cent are fighter planes and the remainder, bombers.

In full realization of the vital role to be played by aircraft in modern warfare, the Japanese people must increase their effort for the production of more aircraft, so as to bolster further Japan's fighting strength for the final aim of smashing the enemy.

## *News Behind the News*

(Countinued From 4)

the news channels attributable to the United States War and Navy Departments. Each of these Departments was out to sell its own publicity to the American people. The contradictions and mutual recriminations were the inevitable result. The discrepancies naturally reflected damagingly on the integrity of the OWI.

In order to bring about some semblance of unity in the official announcements of the war's progress, Nicholas Roosevelt was drafted to act as the chief liaison officer of War Information. But, here again, a war soon broke out between the governmental set-up and the conscience of the new appointee. In August, Nicholas Roosevelt resigned from his liaison job. As an explanation he said that he was holding a useless job because the Army and Navy high command regarded the OWI as an outsider. And so Nicholas Roosevelt became another prominent casualty.

In all these shameful incidents, President Roosevelt took refuge smugly behind the usual cloak of self-protecting complacency. And when the time for the Cairo and the Teheran Conferences came along, he must have been enjoying a sly sense of satisfaction that th Office of War Information was completely under his control. He must have felt that there was no danger of any cry of conscience issuing from within that publicity organ. He must have thought that the OWI was now completely an Office of War Ballyhoo—as its former fifteen employees had characterized it in April.

Perhaps the President was right in his sly calculation. Falsity had triumphed over truth. But, obviously, there was one serious oversight in his calculation. With the triumph of falsity over truth, there was also introduced an element of popular distrust of all official publicity. And this element of widespread distrust was the real cause of the extreme bitterness in the controversy over the release-date violations of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences.

Whatever might have been the actual causes of the latest rupture within the rank of the OWI, involving its entire London staff, the incident is a sequence to the long, long story of the OWI warring against whatever remains of the conscience of the American people. And in the final analysis, it is a war waged by President Roosevelt against the ultimate wisdom of the American nation. And this war is bound to take heavier and heavier toll among those OWI officials who dare to try to live within the bounds of common decency.

# THE THREE-WAY TUG

By COBBER
(Special to the Nippon Times)

If the present struggle be construed as a colossal tug-of-war between Anglo-American Imperialism and the Totalitarian Nations, Australia, in itself, may be said to be the subject of yet another and more circumscribed tug-of-war.

This is really a 3-way tug: a conflict of interests between the hitherto vice-like grip of British Imperialism, the newly-whetted appetite of America, and. . . . the slowly dawning consciousness of the Australian people that they are face to face with the opportunity of creating themselves a strong, independent nation.

It is commonplace to say that this War is like no other war in history: by which we generally mean that in previous days, thank God! we had not been able to create such an universal holocaust as is possible now. Science is truly a fine servant, but a terrible and terrifying master. However—for Australia above all—this War actually is like no other previous war; it bids fair to set the Commonwealth, for the first time, well and truly on her own feet.

At any rate, the opportunity is there; it remains entirely in the hands of Australians to decide whether they shall make the most of this chance or not.

Such a thing as independence doesn't fall into one's lap like ripe plums; they have to be fought for—either by force of arms or by the inflexible, determined will of a whole nation. In this respect, it is Australia's immensely good fortune that she can solve her problem inside the Commonwealth without any resort to armed force. In other words, it is up to the people to express their own decision and to do so in unmistakable terms. This Pacific War is the golden opportunity.

There are certain obstacles in the way of expressing this decision, but they can definitely be overcome if tackled with courage and conviction. The people must know what they want . . . . . and they must be prepared to back that demand with an unshakable determination.

Do they want continued domination by London? Do they want to place themselves utterly at the beck and call of America? Must they allow themselves to be used as a catspaw to be tugged this way and that between two rival Powers?

It is the force of their own counter-tug, this growing Australian consciousness of national status, which will determine the future of her seven million people. If that counter-pull lacks sincerity and conviction, if it backs down eventually before pressure of vested interests, if it throws up the sponge . . . . . then surely Australia will return to her pre-War state; she will continue to be little more than a pawn, and this colossal World War II will have been, after all, no different from that of the past.

Nor is that all. For if Australians miss this opportunity of demanding and achieving their rightful nationhood, they will place themselves once more in a position to be dragged into wars over Poland, Palestine, Hongkong, Hawaii or some other remote outpost of the Imperialists. One lesson, the lesson of World War I, should have been enough—much more than enough. It was not; but assuredly, after World War II and the War of Greater East Asia, Australians will have learnt the sheer waste and the tragedy of shedding their blood in un-Australian conflicts. Must that be the eternal destiny of this young, healthy, vigorous nation?

The respective tugging by Britain and the United States, baited as it is with the power of gold, forms a considerable factor in the future destiny of Australia. But more considerable than this factor looms the force of geography. Australia can well afford to do without imperialist commitments on account of Britain and America, but no nation can with impunity neglect the accidents of geography. And these latter have placed Australia in proximity to the peoples of East Asia.

Furthermore, no nation in these days can hope to live an isolated life; and Australians may rest assured that in the matter of their friendly cooperation with the various Pacific peoples, a cordial and sympathetic welcome awaits them.

Although war forms a temporary barrier, we look forward to a time when friendship and mutual interest will be restored once more. For as Australia is a neighbor of East Asia by the accidents of geography, so is she an enemy of these nations solely by the accidents of war.

### Manchou to Boost Capital

Domei

MUKDEN, December 14.—The Manchoukuo Government has decided to boost the authorized capital of the Manchuria Stock Exchange Company from ¥4,000,000 to ¥8,000,000 in connection with the movement to promote sound development of security enterprises in this country as well as to permit greater spot transactions of securities. Efforts will also be made by the Government to restrain excessive speculation and at the same time encourage transactions of sound shares.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1943


## The Burma Bluster

For months the ether has been vibrating with enemy talk of a grandiose Burma counter offensive once the monsoon changed in Burma. Enemy propaganda and publicity agents were mustered in full force to chant of a sweeping counter offensive against Japan in a broad sickle from the Andaman Islands to New Guinea as soon as Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, hero of the Dieppe fiasco and supposed authority on commando operations, took charge of the Burma campaign. The rains ended in Burma, however, in due course in the early autumn. Mountbatten duly took over his post. But all that has yet come of the vaunted Burma counter offensive is further forced deferment of the enemy hopes and plans.

Chungking's attempt to invade Burma was nipped in the bud before it got under way, by the lightning action of the Imperial Forces. Chungking forces concentrated in Southwest China, seeking to open the so-called Northwestern route connecting India and China to give Chungking a desperately needed new supply line, were put to ignominious rout, and their commander, Chen Sui, forced to flee to the hinterland of China. Mountbatten, in enforced idleness, has been the impotent witness of the telling blows inflicted by Japan's Army, Navy and Air Forces on the areas under his command. Madras and Ceylon were bombarded by our Air Force on October 12. Eight days later Chittagong was given a severe aerial pounding. Over 1,000 British troops were annihilated by our land forces at Buthidaung. On December 5 our Army and Navy Air Forces effected a joint attack on Calcutta of such severity that major damage was inflicted on British military establishments, numerous transports and other vessels were sunk, harbor installations were destroyed, and a general exodus of workers from the city and its munitions factories resulted which the British are at a loss to stem.

Nor is it only the prowess of the mighty Imperial Forces that stands in the way of Mountbatten's oft-proclaimed counter offensive. The growing political unrest in India, the Indian National Army across the border, poised to march at the propitious moment, the appalling famine ravaging the Indian provinces from which the counter offensive must be launched, divided and overlapping command over the Chungking air force and the American air forces both in India and in China, friction between the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southeast and Southwest Pacific, are additional factors in the continued postponement of the long deferred Burma campaign.

The debonair Lord Louis may scurry to and fro. He may hold long conferences in Delhi with the new Indian Viceroy, the much defeated General Sir Archibald Wavell, or with General Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He may fly to Chungking as he did on October 16, to confer with American Generals Stilwell and Chennault, respective commanders of the American land and air forces in China. He may take his troubles to Cairo to discuss them with Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang. But though he come or though he go on endless political journeys, no progress is made toward an effective Burma campaign. MacArthur, spurred by jealousy, may complain of his rival's inaction in the northwest, Chungking may wax impatient and uneasy over continued severance of the vital Burma supply artery, but the fact remains that the loud and prolonged talk of a Burma offensive is so much empty bluster. It is all that Britain can dangle before an all but prostrate Chungking in the hope of retaining it within the anti-Axis camp in opposition to Japan and prevent it from awakening to reality or succumbing to despair.

Mountbatten's recent asseveration that his forces are handicapped in land operations against Burma by the disadvantage of holding the outer line of communications, Auchinleck's demand for fresh reinforcements, more materials and additional supplies, and similar excuses offered for holding two million men within the Indian border in enforced, indecorous idleness, are clear indications of how the land lies. They plainly reveal the enemy's recognition of the insuperable difficulties confronting effective land operations in Burma. Mountbatten may now prefer to turn to talk of naval operations against Burma which would undoubtedly find greater favor in his eyes, as a navy man, if feasible. But though British naval reinforcements are reported to have arrived in the Indian Ocean, though MacArthur is directing new operations in the Solomons, the disaster that overtook the American fleet at Bougainville and off the Gilbert and Marshall Islands is scarcely likely to encourage naval operations by Mountbatten within easy range of Japan's invincible land-based air forces, in which the British fleet could not but share the sorry fate of the once-proud American fleet, now at rest at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.

The daily growing might of the Indian National Army at the orders of the Provisional Government of Free India, its steady preparations to march into India, is in itself sufficient guarantee that the whole Burma bluster, and Mountbatten's hollow dream of recapturing liberated Burma and bringing it back under the British yoke, will be shattered for ever by the loss of his bases of aggression in the real recapture of India by and for the Indians.

## America—Land of 'Doubletalk'

In an article which appeared recently in the New Republic, a Filipino soldier in the American army deplores America's racial discrimination and false sense of racial superiority. According to this soldier he and his Filipino comrades, wearing the uniform of the United States army, were sober and behaved properly but all restaurants in Marysville, California, refused to serve them. They also tried to attend cinema shows but were either refused admittance or were segregated in the fifth class seats. The hotels refused to give them rooms. In San Francisco, they could not find a barber shop which would cut their hair for any price.

It was only after the remonstrance of their American commander with the Marysville Chamber of Commerce that the Filipino soldiers finally were served in the restaurants and admitted into the theaters there without segregation.

Private First Class Manuel Bauken, the author of the aforesaid article, voiced the true feeling of the Filipinos who have been recruited into the American army when, in writing of the Americans in Marysville after the lifting of the aforesaid restrictions against them, he says, "our enjoyment is gone for we know that in their hearts these people are hating and ridiculing us, laughing at our brown skins." Tragic is the soldier's comment as he goes on, "We honor our colonel for his good efforts in our behalf but as much as we can we stay away from these towns, and we hope we will soon be gone from this land of doubletalk."

"Doubletalk" adequately describes the attitude of the American people. When the units of the former United States army forces in the Far East were engaged in the defense of Bataan against the Japanese Forces, the Americans were loud in their praise of the Filipino soldiers. But once the fighting was over, with the Imperial Forces victorious, the Americans promptly showed their inexorable discrimination of the non-white races. They made no hesitation in putting the Filipinos, even those in their own armed forces, in the same class with the Negroes. The author of the article under discussion significantly pointed out that even if he became an American citizen he would still be denied the right legally to marry an American. He said, "I still belong to an 'inferior race' when marriage is concerned."

All this at once shows the utter duplicity of the American officials in their utterances for the promotion of the well-being of the Filipino people. These utterances, such as the granting of full independence "after the islands are recaptured," are nothing but machinations aimed at obstructing the development of the new Republic of the Philippines. They are an indictment of America's discrimination of the races of East Asia and emphasize the absolute necessity of bringing the arrogant Americans down to earth.

## A Year Ago Today

**December 17, 1942**

The shortage of gasoline in the United States is becoming acute, particularly in large cities like New York and Chicago. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, concurrently Oil Controller, urged New Yorkers to economize on gasoline, declaring: "The gasoline stock in New York has reached the lowest level, and the present supply of gasoline is the highest possible rate, there being absolutely no possibility of increasing the supply ratio."

# Individualism in U.S. Politics And Diplomacy

### Monroe Doctrine a Glaring Example of America's Sole Ambition to Promote Its Own Interests

By AKIRA FUJII
(From the Teiyu Rinrikai Rinri Koen Shu)

**Part I**

The term "individualism" was chiefly used in a political sense at first, but later it came to be applied to matters pertaining to economics and thought as well. Individualism in this wider sense has produced far-reaching effects on the East as well as on the West.

Politically, individualism is interpreted as a principle devoted to the advance of individual welfare in the government of a country. Economically, it denotes as much personal freedom as possible from State and social intervention in economic life. In the sphere of thought, it is construed as signifying as much regard as possible for personal freedom in all human cultural phenomena and livelihood. In politics, therefore, individualism supplied the keynote of democracy; in economics, it gave rise to the principle of laissez faire; and in the field of thought, it engendered the idea of attaching prime importance to right to the neglect of duty. John Stuart Mill laid special stress on the freedom of public opinion, the freedom of thought and the freedom of action, repudiating most emphatically all attempts at interference on the part of the State with public opinion, individual ideas and individual actions.

**Survival of Fittest**

Mill's individualism was exceedingly skewed by Herbert Spencer. From the point of view of evolution, Spencer pointed out the fact of human struggle for existence, and expounded the law of the survival of the fittest. In his opinion, it is against this law for the State to give relief to the poor or to put much energy into the social welfare work. He contended that the State could achieve progress and development where it discontinued such endeavors and supported the superior only, leaving the inferior to take care of themselves. That is to say, by weaving his theory of evolution into Mill's individualism, he put up an individualism of an extreme type which advocates that everyone ought to aim exclusively at his own victory in the struggle for existence in utter disregard of the interests of others.

Friedrich Nietzsche is also regarded as a typical individualist. He believed in the doctrine of evolution and took the view that the play of the law of the survival of the fittest in human society was in the most natural order of things. He denounced Christianity as slave morality for its unqualified sympathy with the weak, declaring that for the sake of the evolution of mankind it was important that this slave morality should be replaced by aristocratic morality which supported the superior only. He urged the necessity of earnest efforts being made to attain the ideal of supermen by virtue of strong will of power. Individualism of this sort degraded Mill's individualism of a comparatively moderate character into one of a very coarse nature.

Next, the so-called laissez faire principle in economics may be said to be Mill's individualism applied mistakenly. As already noted, the laissez faire principle disavows State or social interference in individual economic life. It takes the line that individual welfare is advanced where one carries on one's economic life free from all outside intervention. It is, however, impossible to say that absolute individual freedom can secure and advance individual welfare without fail. Especially in Japan, where the individual economic life is regarded as the means to secure and advance the welfare of the State as a whole, and where the true aim of the economic life is believed to be to promote public interests in preference to private interests, the above-mentioned laissez faire principle is absolutely incongruous. Moreover, a comparative study of the modes of economic life led by various nations will show immediately that the idea that economic efforts directed toward the advance of public interests redound to private interests in the end is at once very rational and is in conformity with high morals.

**Individualism Is Selfishness**

It is also undeniable that individualism is tantamount to selfishness. Without individuals there can be no State or society, of course. To speak strictly, it is impossible to conceive society or a State as an organic entity without regard to individuals. If individualism were a theory which, conceiving individuals to be such, essays to define the relationship between individuals and society and that between individuals and the State, then it might have something to commend it. But individualism, as we understand it, is not anything of the sort. It values individuals above society or the State and regards society or the State as the means by which to promote individual interests. Individualism spells selfishness in that it seeks selfish interests and nothing but selfish interests. Thus, it will be seen that materialism, utilitarianism and hedonism have much in common with individualism.

Now, I will show by a few concrete examples how individualistic America has always been in her politics and diplomacy and how intent she has accordingly been on the promotion of her own interests. Reference must first be made to the Monroe Doctrine. The name of the Monroe Doctrine may create the false impression that it embodies a doctrine specifically evolved by President Monroe, but, as a matter of fact, what this Doctrine contains is part of what President Monroe set forth in his annual message to Congress on December 2, 1823, concerning American diplomatic policy. In his book, Dr. Sakutaro Tachi points out three principles contained in the so-called Monroe Doctrine.

The first principle is the rule laid down that America refrains from interference in the internal affairs of European countries.

The second principle is the assertion that any attempt on the part of European countries to apply their own systems to parts of the American Continents or to control the destiny of American countries which had already secured independence would menace the peace and security of America and that consequently America would regard any such attempt in the light of a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward her.

The third principle is one aiming at the prohibition of the acquisition of a new colony by European countries in the American Continents.

**Withheld Other Countries**

In this way, by holding the Monroe Doctrine aloft, Americans have tried to prevent interference by other countries not only in her own affairs but in those of other American countries and to forbid them to acquire new colonies, declaring openly that these were the principles underlying American policy. She would even claim that these principles were recognized by international law. Such a claim is naturally called in question by international jurists. At any rate, it is clear that the Monroe Doctrine is a glaring expression of American individualism. America's attitude of insisting on the international recognition of the Doctrine which is intended for the promotion of her own interests is impudent and self-willed to a degree.

Let me, next, direct attention to the Open Door principle in China. President Monroe made no reference to East Asiatic countries in his memorable message, but if the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine is carried to its logical conclusion, America ought no more to interfere in the affairs and disputes of East Asiatic countries than she does in those of European countries. This notwithstanding, John Hay took the initiative in 1899 in advocating the Open Door in China and communicated this principle to all countries concerned. It was also the American delegates who insisted on the insertion of provisions bearing on the Open Door in China in the Nine Power Treaty signed at the Washington Conference and exerted themselves to the utmost in this direction. America has since made it a point of honor with her to maintain this principle. She does not care a straw if other countries including China suffer much, so long as her own interests are advanced. Here also her individualism and selfishness are clearly discernible.

The Open Door principle aims mainly at the equality of commercial and industrial opportunities, but it is the British and American peoples, and nobody else, who have attempted to seize and have actually seized disproportionately larger opportunities in the commercial and industrial fields. American policy is entirely devoid of morality. It has no other aim than to promote the interests and gains of her own nationals by all means, fair or foul. It vividly reflects America's national characteristics. Behind this selfishness, it must be remembered, there lurk her imperialism and jingoism.

**(To Be Concluded)**

## Fruits of Wisdom

Hardly a man whatever his circumstances and situation, but if you get his confidence, will tell you that he is not happy. It is however certain that all men are not unhappy in the same degree, though by these accounts we might almost be tempted to think so. Is not this to be accounted for, by supposing that all men measure the happiness they possess by the happiness they desire, or think they deserve?—Groville.

## TRUE FIGHTING SPIRIT FOUND IN JAPAN

### Beautiful Countryside and Rich Harvest Impressing

By IR SOEKARNO
President of the Central Council of Java
(From the Shukan Asahi)

Nearing the shores of Japan, I looked out of our plane, my face pressed eagerly to the pane. Below me was a land splashed in resplendent hues of crimson, gold, and green. Asking whether it were the season of various flowers, I was told that it was autumn and the maple and other trees were changing color. I knew that leaves turn crimson and gold before falling; but I had little supposed that Japan's autumnal coloring could be so brilliant and possess such radiance of beauty. This is a gorgeous scenery which one can never enjoy in Java, a land of perpetual summer.

Presently my attention was attracted by a stately mountain looming in our path. It was like Mt. Semeru of Java only more grand and sublime. I knew instinctively that this was the celebrated Mt. Fuji, which so aptly represents Japan. It is natural that this mountain which towers so majestically and gracefully above the undulating ranges should be regarded with divine respect.

Japan is now pulsating with life like a burning flame The people you meet and talk with, the determined tread of the pedestrians on the streets they all live with a will, bursting with wartime determination. Their daily life is based on the rigor of wartime conditions and still they are imperturbably composed. This disposition may be said to indicate an absolutely undefeatable state of mind. On my way I had learned of the great war results Japan had scored in the aerial battles off Bougainville Island. At present, as heretofore, I could not help but wonder where Japan conceals such formidable power. Actually visiting Japan and coming in contact with her as the really is, I was awed by the countless evidences which prove why Japan is so powerful.

**Strong Faith of People**

The strong faith which pervaded Japan's history since its very beginning throbs within the spirit of all her people. It is manifested within the sacred compounds of the Imperial Palace, the Meiji Shrine, and the Yasukuni Shrine. I have inspected Government offices and factories and have come to realize that the young and old, men and women, throwing their weight into their work in perfect unison and motivated by a single ideal, should be the model of Java in its future development. I am confident that in the not too distant future, with the guidance of such a worthy leader, we shall rise to assume ably the responsibility of cooperating in the establishment of Greater East Asia.

Everywhere in Japan I was deeply impressed. My memory of the visit to the Zama Military Academy is still fresh. I wondered how it was possible for the young men, enrolled only last fall, to be able to become such fine officers in so short a period of training. Their spirit, bearing, and discipline are measured by the same reverence witnessed at the Imperial Palace and at the Meiji Shrine. For instance, from whence comes the commanding dignity one feels even when they are drawn up in formation, a thing which can never be perceived among American, British or Dutch soldiers? It is no wonder that the Japanese servicemen, under the command of such fine officers, are so powerful and strong.

The same observation was experienced when I visited the Uchihara Training Institute. The boy-settlers were receiving rigorous training with deportment, energy, and vivacity even grown-ups cannot equal. Their daily life is regulated according to military discipline. Even in each delving into the earth with a hoe there is reflected unmistakably a national consciousness. While gazing at this noble scene of boys at work I was not able to repress the tears that came welling to my eyes. I was not the only one thus moved. My two colleagues also seemed to show identical emotion. This labor and application by the people to overcome all difficulties is the motivating spirit since the beginning of Japan's history. There is no necessity of hurriedly mustering war-preparation. Japan had already completed an absolutely victorious people's structure.

**Bountiful Harvest**

How bountiful is Japan's harvest! Compared with it Java has still far to go. This abundance, no doubt, is attained because the farmers of Japan combine harmoniously in their practical wisdom a great love for the land with the deeply rooted conviction that they are producing food for their country. In this respect I am afraid that in Java we have been overconfident in the fertility of our land and have thus neglected improvements. At any rate Japan is our senior and teacher. The Americans, British and the Dutch have taught us consumptive civilization and have eviscerated our rich natural resources to the bone.

Visiting Japan I have come in actual contact with constructive and progressive civilization. Our farmers have much to learn from the agricultural methods of Japan. The natives of Java are indispensable as laborers for the development and production of the South. It is clear that in the future the amount of rice harvested in Java shall be many-fold the present production.

The seasons of Japan, like that of Java, are pleasant and agreeable. In the country homes I can feel the same goodwill and friendliness as found in the country homes of Java. The Japanese food is also delicious and pleasing to the taste. I am confident that eventually the day will arrive when our comrades from the South can come freely to visit, observe and learn from our senior, Japan, who is destined to emerge victorious in the present War.

# News Behind the News

### War Ballyhoo Takes Heavy Tolls on OWI

By MASAO DODO

*Editor's note:—This is the third of a series of articles by Masao Dodo on America's wartime political casualties.*

Director Elmer Davis of America's highly-tooted Office of War Information seems to have become America's chief official wailer. He may not claim to be one. But he amply deserves to be. In May, this year, Malcolm Cowley wrote a full-scale article in the New Republic under the title: "The Sorrows of Elmer Davis." Another writer, F. I. Stone, followed it two months later in the Nation with an article which carried a subtitle: "Sorrows of Elmer Davis." This week, many newspapers and magazines in the United States must be carrying articles upon articles on "the Sorrows of Davis" again. He has another large batch of quitting notices on his desk. This time, the resignations bear the names of the entire staff of the OWI London office.

The explanation for the wholesale quitting was reported by the United Press to be due to some "strong disagreement with the manner in which the OWI overseas branch is being run." At any rate, another OWI contingent has given up its arms, as it were, and joined the already long list of America's wartime political casualties.

**Record Began in February**

Director Elmer Davis' organization has contributed by far the largest number of America's wartime political casualties. The melancholy record began back in February of this year when his Number One Assistant, Archibald MacLeash found it wise to extricate himself from the messy publicity organ. A month later, his full-dress apologia for the resignation appeared in the form of a magazine article in the Nation under the title: "Words Are Not Enough." In that article, MacLeash complained that the official foreign policy of the United States was helplessly tangled up in a mesh of shortsighted expediency and that it carried neither conviction nor a true sense of mission. His complaint was at once a cry conscience and an admission of defeat. It served as a warning of what were in prospect of the Office of War Information.

The MacLeash warning was well-aimed. But, somehow, it did not quite take effect. The inherent evils of the OWI persisted. Perhaps, Director Davis, to start with, had taken the job as a sort of a necessary evil under the exigency of the war. He must have been well aware of the peculiar bent of Mr. Roosevelt's mind, which obviously ran counter to the grain of his way of thinking. Davis knew that he did not possess the make of a political administrator. He openly said so when he accepted the Directorship of the Office of War Information. And yet, willy-nilly, President Roosevelt prevailed on him to act as his high-pressure salesman—to sell the war to the American people. The work was destined to become a hook-or-crook affair. And Elmer Davis apparently did not quite realize it at the time of his acceptance. But he was soon to learn.

This is the way things went from bad to worse for Mr. Elmer Davis. The OWI Writers' Division, which had charge of writing the copies of America's official propaganda, was endeavoring to tell the American public what the war really was. Naturally, the picture was a gloomy one. Congress did not like it. The various pressure groups in the United States did not like it. Gradually, a pressure was brought upon the OWI to paint the war with rosier colors. A clash was inevitable. MacLeash was the first casualty.

**Did Stupid Thing**

Then Director Davis did one thing which was probably well meant but in reality stupid. He filled the vacancy with a man who he thought was a good executive—Gardner Cowles, Jr. Mr. Cowles was an Iowa newspaper publisher and was a smart businessman. Only he was too smart to suit Mr. Davis' purpose. Mr. Cowles began to drag into the Office of War Information a group of men who were all high pressure salesmen of publicity. A former vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, William Lewis, became Mr. Cowles' first assistant. As another of his chief assistants, Cowles picked the former public relations agent of the Security Exchange Administration — Mr. James Allen. Several advertising executives were drafted by Mr. Cowles to assist in his work.

These high-pressure advertising men got down to their business with their characteristic zeal and vigor. Propaganda copies began to come out of the Office of War Information in torrent—all bearing the mark of the craftsmanship of these advertising experts. When Director Davis ordered a campaign for planting the so-called "Victory Gardens," the advertising men rolled up their sleeves and wrote out copy after copy of circulars, urging the American people to purchase special garden dresses and garden shoes. They put in a word here and a word there for the purchases of special stockings, new-fangled short girdles, weather resisting coats, new rainproof overshoes, big umbrellas, walking snoods and house sandals to change to. It became a "buy-all-you-can" campaign.

Some of the campaign literature these men prepared had headlines like "Try These Delicous, Health-Building Foods"—with a subtitle "Buy all you need. There is—and will be—plenty more where they came from."

I can imagine how chagrined Director Davis was at the sudden outburst of this salesmanship. But what could he do? There were many pressure groups both inside and outside the American Congress who clamored for optimism and profit. Congress was already threatening to write off the appropriation for the Office of War Information unless Director Davis complied with the wishes of these pressure groups.

**Took Sudden Serious Turn**

Mr. Davis hesitated. And while he hesitated, the situation within the OWI took a sudden serious turn. One day in April, he saw on his desk a batch of quitting notices written by—not one, two or three—but fifteen of his most trusted subordinates. The letters of resignation had in them some of the most damning accusations hurled against a governmental organ of the wartime regime. The accusations were, of course, directed against the high-pressure publicity salesmanship of the Cowles regime.

These fifteen men issued a joint statement to the press. This is what the statement said in part:

"We are leaving because of our conviction that it is impossible for us, under those who now control our output, to tell the full truth. No one denies that promotional techniques have a proper and powerful function in telling the story of the war. But as we see to it, the activities of the OWI on the home front are now dominated by high-pressure promoters who prefer slick salesmanship to honest information. These promoters would treat as stupid and reluctant customers the men and women of the United States. They delude themselves that the only effective appeal to the American public in wartime is the selfish one of 'What's in it for me?' The promoters who are now running the domestic information policy of OWI for Elmer Davis do not share his faith in the American people. They are turning this Office of War Information into an Office of War Ballyhoo."

These fifteen men comprised almost the entire staff of the Writers' Division of the Office of War Information. According to Malcolm Cowley, an outstanding American writer, these fifteen men were not cranks or idealists with their heads in the clouds. On the contrary, they were extremely competent, likeable and well balanced people, Cowley points out in one of his magazine articles. To say the least, they were trying to uphold what remained of American conscience and wisdom. But who won? Who remained in the OWI? These fifteen writers kicked themselves out of the organization. And those who smugly held on to their jobs were the high-pressure publicity salesmen. Conscience was the loser as far as the immediate outcome of the War of the OWI was concerned.

There was one sense in which the charge of these fifteen men was not quite fair. For one thing, they failed to realize that what these high-pressure advertising men were doing for the Office of War Information was strictly in keeping with the policies of the Roosevelt administration. These fifteen men should have realized long before the situation became unbearable in April. Either they must have misjudged President Roosevelt's character. Or they must have overestimated their own power to supplant the Roosevelt policy with their own. Whichever might have been the case, the result was the triumph of falsehood and fabrication.

There was still another angle to this question of the Office of War Ballyhoo. It was the confusion in

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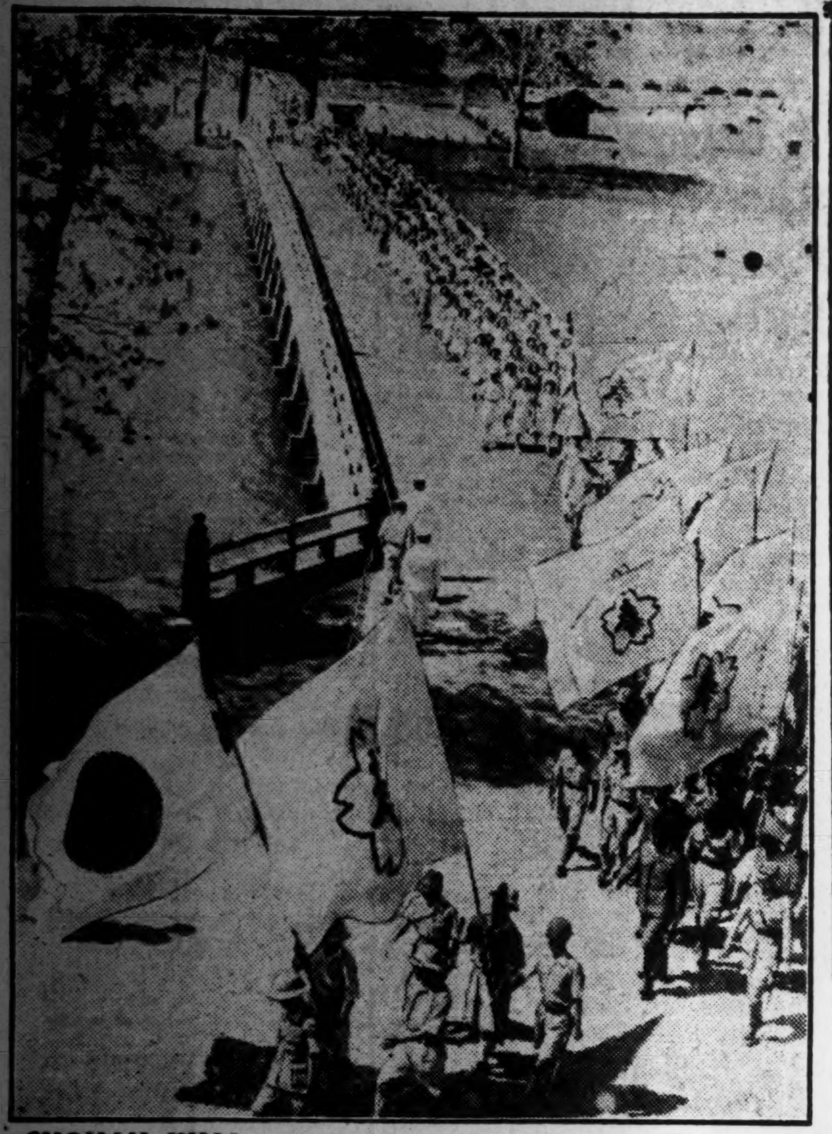
To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,067 TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen



**SHONAN JINJA** was the mecca of huge throngs on December 8, the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, as the residents of the former British stronghold, proceeded to the shrine to pledge anew their firm determination to carry on the struggle against Anglo-American imperialism until final victory.

## *Yankee Public Can't Understand Slowness of Campaign in Italy*

Domei

MADRID, December 16.—Nobody in the United States can understand the slowness of the anti-Axis advance in Italy and the American public has given up hopes of occupying Rome before Christmas, according to Francisco Lucientes, New York correspondent of the Spanish paper, Arriba.

The Americans are asking why it is impossible to quicken the advance despite the favorable ratio of three to one in men, two to one in artillery and three to one in air force of the anti-Axis forces, the correspondent reveals.

**Stimson Admits Losses**

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Secretary of War Henry Stimson disclosed that 17 anti-Axis merchant ships, including five American vessels, were sunk on December 2 by German bombers in Bari Port, Italy, resulting in casualties to about 1,000 people, including 37 United States navy men it is reported from Washington.

About half of the total of shipping in Bari Port at the time of the raid was destroyed, Stimson said, adding that much damage was caused when two munition ships exploded spreading much destruction in the harbor.

**Reich Power Increased**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Concerning the German air raid on Bari, Italy, Secretary of War Stimson made the following statement at today's press conference, according to Washington reports.

"Anti-Axis forces maintain control of the air to a great extent in the Mediterranean and South Italian areas, but the Germans have recently greatly increased their air forces in these zones. Besides the raid on Bari, anti-Axis forces are meeting severe German resistance and offensives. In the Mediterranean area, the activity of anti-Axis forces has been hindered by bad weather. However, anti-Axis forces have succeeded in bombing Sofia and the Axis transportation routes."

# Press Comments

**Friday, December 17**
**ASAHI—Deluded Chungking**
**MAINICHI—Two Vital Speeches**

### Deluded Chungking

ASAHI—Owing to the fact that the furious counter-offensive of the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific is proving futile against the iron wall of defense thrown around Greater East Asia by the Japanese, the enemy has been compelled to carry out reckless and amateurish operations on an ever-increasing scale in order to camouflage the humiliating blunders he has committed at almost every point. Each time, however, he has been repulsed with heavy damage to his fighting strength. For this reason it has come to be more and more urgently demanded that a counter-offensive should be developed from the Indo-Burmese border and thus the situation in that area has grown quite tense of late. Accordingly, the Japanese Forces in that area are making preparations to inflict on the enemy an even greater tragedy than the one enacted at Arakan.

At the same time, it is conceivable that the United States' attempt o attack Japan from its Chungking bases, air-raiding and cutting sea traffic, will grow more frantic than ever. The China front is inseparably linked with the Burma front and, it must not be forgotten, it is also connected with the Southwestern Pacific front.

The China Front, extending some 4,000 kilometers and forming the backbone of our continental defense lines, is quite sober and unspectacular but our Army Units there are battling day and night without cessation. According to a recent statement of the military authorities in China, not less than 22,000 engagements took place in the past year, which averaged 1,900 in a single month and about 70 times a day. In these engagements we fought an aggregate total of 3,300,000 troops, killed 210,000 of them and captured some 200,000 others. The marked degradation in the morale and strength of the enemy may be seen in the fact that the prisoners of war have come to occupy a larger and larger proportion of the enemy losses as against those killed in action. Moreover, instead of the scattered and desultory manner in which they surrendered, the enemy troops have come to change sides in large groups and even by whole districts. The arms captured show that heavy artillery pieces are decreasing and rifles, bayonets and big swords are increasing.

The fundamental policy of Chungking's resistance against Japan is to avoid consumption in warfare as much as possible and to emphasize construction within in preparation for a long war and to secure as much aid as possible from the United States and Britain. In order to secure this aid, Chungking has placed in Anglo-American hands the greater part of its powers, strategic, political and economic. Although the development programme of the hinterland with Anglo-American financial and technical aid has only just been set on foot, its propaganda value in retaining the allegiance of the Chungking people should not be slighted.

The enemy knows more than anybody else that the armed strength of Chungking is not equal to the task of wresting back any of the points occupied by the Japanese. The United States and Britain are urging Chungking to fight on because, by doing so they hope to consume Japan's armed strength and to make the continent their base of operations against the Japanese homeland. Consequently, it is of vital importance to them that they keep Chungking on their side. The Cairo Conference had precisely this for its principal aim, together with the aim of humoring the public opinion in America in favor of concentrating on the Pacific War. It was nothing more than a propaganda farce.

Chiang Kai-shek, in taking part in this propaganda farce, was clearly motivated by a desire to keep the

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Rail Crashes, Plant Fire, Flu Spread Add to Worries in Wartime America*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—One hundred people are believed to have been killed and others injured when two crowded streamlined passenger trains were wrecked along the cebound stretch of the Atlantic coastline in the southeastern part of North Carolina, early today, according to a report from Lumberton, North Carolina.

The dispatch said that the rescuers battled through the coldest night thus far experienced this winter over snow and ice-coated highways to bring the survivors to hospitals.

Eye witnesses said that three coaches on the Florida bound train were derailed, and 40 minutes later the speeding New York bound train crashed through the wreckage scattered over the double track.

Publisher William Wood, of the Small Homes Guide Magazine, who was en route to Tampa, Florida, said that the coaches were shattered "like match boxes."

It was also revealed that many soldiers, who were heading for home on Christmas leave, crowded the coaches of both trains.

Meanwhile, a report from Washington said that William Bullitt, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and his daughter and secretary were on the southbound train.

**Flu Situation Worse**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The influenza epidemic is spreading with alarming rapidity throughout the entire United States and has already claimed over 1,000,000 victims, say New York dispatches. In Seattle particularly, the epidemic is raging at its worst and the situation is reported today as grave.

In Detroit, 32 per cent of the school children are absent from school, while in New York, 437 policemen are reported off duty due to the "flu". About one half of company and store employes are also absent from work. Victims of the epidemic in Philadelphia are estimated at 200,000 and in Washington 150,000. The increasing number of absentees from the war factories, government offices and other employments has become a source of grave concern.

**Fire Damages Ford Plant**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The fire which broke out in the Pratt and Whitney engine plant of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge factory caused considerable damage today before it was brought under control, according to a report from Detroit.

The fire reportedly started in a carload of inflammable magnesium.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has begun to probe the cause of the fire.

**Transport Setup Menaced**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Working parts of railway locomotives, passenger and freight cars, motor buses and other equipment have worn out to such an extent that transportation efficiency has seriously decreased, and if the present condition is left to continue, the entire transportation setup of the United States will collapse. Thus declared the Senate Truman Committee in a report on its investigation into war supply production in the United States, which was made public today, according to Washington reports.

The Truman Committee recommended that worn-out parts of transportation equipment should be immediately replaced with new parts.

# PNEUMONIA HITS BRITISH PREMIER

### Churchill Sick in Middle East; Attlee Reports to Commons

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is ill from pneumonia, presumably somewhere in the Middle East, according to an official announcement issued from No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence in London, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

Churchill's whereabouts is undisclosed but it was believed that he was somewhere in the Middle East. The announcement said that the British leader had been confined with a heavy cold for several days and that his illness had now developed into pneumonia. Churchill was ill from pneumonia for a time last February and the same lung has again been affected, the dispatch said.

No report of the activities had been made since his conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey at Cairo. Churchill observed the 69th birthday on November 30 while conferring with other anti-Axis leaders at Cairo.

**Attlee Gives Report**

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The British Deputy Prime Minister Major Clement R. Attlee reported as follows on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's condition in the House of Commons today:

"Foreign Secretary Eden on his return from Cairo on December 14 reported to the House of Commons that Prime Minister Churchill was still in the midst of the conference and that he appeared to be a little fatigued although quite well. The Prime Minister, however, has been confined to bed with a cold for the last few days. Pneumonia has developed in the left lung, but his condition does not call for any serious concern."

London papers have published Attlee's report with due prominence, but in view of the fact that Churchill is 69 years old and that he was afflicted with pneumonia last February, British political circles are manifesting serious anxiety over his condition. The report does not reveal Churchill's whereabouts. However, inferring from the signature of the attending physician and the contents of Attlee's reports, it is quite certain that Churchill is still abroad

# RELEASE DENIED FOR MRS. GANDHI

### No Intention to Free Ailing Wife of India's Leader, Strabolgi Told

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The British Government has no intention of releasing Mrs. Mahatma Gandhi from prison, it was revealed in the House of Lords today, according to a London dispatch.

Lord Strabolgi asked the Government whether it was the intention of the Government in India to release Mrs. Gandhi from detention, whereat, the Earl of Munster, Under-secretary of State for India, replied: "Mrs. Gandhi, who has been subject to heart attacks for some time had two severe heart attacks at the end of November. Since then, she has had further slight attacks. The Indian Government sometime ago considered her release on the ground of her health but the authorities have formed the view to which they still hold that it would be in Mrs. Gandhi's interests to remain where she is with the most eminent heart specialists in India living on the premises and able to attend her at any time."

To further question by Lord Strabolgi if the Government is detaining Mrs. Gandhi solely for her own well-being and not because of "any question of safety of the public or safety of the nation," the Earl of Munster reiterated that Mrs. Gandhi "is better where she is at the present time."

**Famine Toll Revealed**

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—In Calcutta during the period from August 16 to December 11, 16,285 starving Indians were taken to hospitals where 6,136 died, while 9,216 corpses were found on streets, announced Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery at the House of Commons today.

It is also learned that 77,938 persons died of cholera in Bengal Province only between June 27 to November 13.

## Murata Gives Reception

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—The Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, Shozo Murata, held a grand reception at his residence last night from 7:00 p.m. About 300 persons were invited to the function, including the members and those connected with the National Assembly as well as prominent Japanese from governmental and civilian circles.

# MONTREAL HIT BY BIG STRIKE; 4,000 MEN OUT

### City Is Paralyzed--Trouble Threatens To Spread in Scope

### FIRE RAGING UNCHECKED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Fire alarms remained unanswered, police beats were unpatrolled, water supply for a million and a quarter persons were jeapordized in Montreal as the municipal employes there started a general strike yesterday which threatened to spread to five neighboring municipalities.

Virtually all the policemen and firemen have joined the strike which was called in an attempt to force the municipal authorities to recognize the Canadian congress of labor unions. Both the provincial and the Canadian Royal Mounted Police are reported have been mobilized to take over the safety services in Montreal.

It is reported that a large fire broke out in the east end of the city yesterday but only a hopelessly inadequate handful of firefighters turned out to combat the blaze which is still raging uncontrolled. The citizens have formed volunteer squads to aid the firemen but they are proving of no avail.

Both the police and firemen have reportedly formed special squads to act in emergencies. The military authorities, meanwhile, have reportedly taken what they termed "preliminary steps" but it was not indicated whether they intend to impose martial law.

The unrest has also spread to the streetcar employes. A delegation is reported to have conveyed the union's sympathy to the strikers headquarters. It is understood that the tramcar union has also been pressing for wage increases.

Meanwhile, most of the 4,000 policemen, firemen, waste-collectors and snow shovellers struck at 11 a.m. yesterday in an effort to gain recognition for their unions. It is reported that army leaves have been cancelled and all men ordered to report to their barracks.

## Thai Army Announces Personnel Changes

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—Following the appointment of Lieutenant-General Phichit Phichit-Kriangsak as Minister of Defense, a partial reshuffle of the leaders of the Thai National Army has taken place, it was revealed by the Government Gazette under the date of December 14.

The new appointments follow:

Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Phichit Phichit Kriangsak concurrently appointed Adviser of the Board of Defense; Lieutenant-General Swasti Sawati Ronarong, Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army and concurrently Director of the A.R.P.; Lieutenant-General Jira Vichtson Kram and Lieutenant-General In Tipanon, as Vice Commanders-in-Chief of the Thai Army.

## Czech Rebels Are Asking Poles to Join Alliance

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Acting Foreign Minister of the exiled Czechoslovakian regime, Dr. Hubert Ripka, has extended an invitation to the rebel Polish regime to join the recently concluded Soviet-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Alliance, according to a London dispatch.

London authoritative circles stated that definite and immediate definition of the Polish regime's attitude can hadly be expected because the first step would evidently be the reopening of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union. It was emphasized this step would still call for much time and tact.

## Innsbruck Is Raided

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—United States air units raided Innsbruck, Austria, at noon yesterday, and dropping high efficiency bombs, caused damages mainly on residential sections and cultural buildings, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

## *4 Enemy Torpedo Boats Blasted By Our Supply Corps in New Guinea*

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 16.—Imperial Army Units in the neighborhood of Finschhafen, New Guinea, are gaining grand results in fierce battles with the enemy, despite their numerical inferiority. The members of the Army Supply Corps are fulfilling their duties and are operating in the waters where enemy speed torpedo boats are active.

On December 9 when the members of an Army Supply Corps were returning to their base after they had transported materials to New Guinea, they encountered and fought two enemy torpedo boats, and sank one and damaged the other. In this combat one of our barges was damaged.

Then, on December 12, Army supply boats met three large sized enemy torpedo boats, and after fierce fighting, set one of them ablaze and damaged the other heavily, while the third fled. In this encounter our side suffered no damage.

The Land Units are expressing profound appreciation to the members of the Supply Corps who are operating under great difficulties.

**Colonel Conroy Killed**

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Reports from Washington reveal that Colonel James Gardiner Conroy, Commander of the U.S. 165th Infantry Regiment, New York's Old Fighting 69th, was killed during a recent action on Makin Island in the Gilberts Group.**

**Europe Strategy Opposed**

Dissatisfaction is rapidly rising in the United States against the Europe first policy stressed by President Roosevelt particularly since the importance of the Pacific war was pointed out by the five American Senators who inspected the various war fronts in the Pacific. Many military experts have been openly declaring in their written articles or speeches expressing their opposition on the Europe first principle, a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Berlin dated December 15 reported.

Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky, leader of the opposition to the Europe first principle, in his open letter to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said that Britain was ignoring entirely the interests of the United States.

How strong this opposition to the Europe first principle is becoming in the United States may be judged by the number of letters written by the American public to leading newspapers. These letters declare: "Are we able to win against Japan in this way?", or "While we are fighting in Europe, Japan is organizing the Asiatic races numbering several hundred millions," and "Can Britain help the United States in the Pacific?"

Life, the popular magazine, wrote

(Continued on Page 2)

### Nippon Navy Airmen Blast Enemy Positions In Cape Torokina Raids

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 17.—The Japanese Naval Air Force, in three raids staged late on the night of December 14 attacked the enemy ground positions at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, blasting several installations and setting afire to them. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.**

# P.I. ASSEMBLY RUSHES WORK

### 1944 Budget Taken Up for Study; X'mas Recess Begins Soon

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—With three more days left before its Christmas recess begins, the National Assembly this morning buckled down to work on the most important piece of legislation this year—the 1944 budget.

It is understood that the Legislature has decided to hold whole-day sessions beginning today in an effort to speed up discussion and approval of the appropriation measure which will shortly be introduced to the Appropriations Committee.

Preliminary discussions among various Assembly men have been held regarding the above measure and it is expected that the bill will have smooth sailing when it is taken up on the floor.

The majority of the legislators have expressed full agreement with regard to major details of the appropriation measure, which is said to embody major recommendations made by President Jose P. Laurel in his message accompanying his proposed 1944 budget, which was recently submitted to the Assembly.

Official circles stressed the necessity of approving the appropriation bill before the Assembly adjourns on December 20, otherwise, when the Legislature meets again early next year, it will be working without a budget.

Meanwhile, indications point to the strong probability that the

(Continued on Page 2)

## China Sending 5 Students To Study Journalism Here

Domei

NANKING, December 16.—As the result of negotiations between the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry of Tokyo, China has arranged to send five students to Japan for practical training on newspapers and news agencies in Japan.

Examinations will be held on January 10. Young men and women between the ages of 20 and 30, who hold diplomas from colleges in China or in foreign countries will be eligible for the examinations.

The selected five students will work with the newspapers and news agencies for two years under the guidance of veteran Japanese newspapermen.

# SENATOR HURLS TIRADE AT HULL

### Butler Exposes Bogus Activities of U.S. In Latin-America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The repartee between American Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Senator Hugh Butler concerning the American good neighbor policy toward the Latin-American countries has assumed the nature of a vicious mud-slinging affair. A while back, Hull slandered the charges made by Butler, and today the latter hurled vicious retaliatory charges against Hull's assertions.

"The words of Mr. Hull," Butler declared, "were nothing more than a clever attempt to smooth over the danger of the expose of the bogus activities of the United States in Latin-America. Hull must be fully informed of the shady dealings going on in the latter countries under the 'beautiful tag of a Good Neighbor Policy.'"

The Senator went on to attack the wasteful spendings of the American Government in the Latin-American countries.

"The story of the absolutely wasteful outlay for the defunct Economic War Board and the Pan-American Trade and Culture Committee has become famous despite frantic cover-up efforts," Butler said.

"Furthermore," he added, "I am well aware of the reports made by our ambassadors and ministers in Latin-America to the State Department attacking the wasteful expenditures of the various governmental organs and the useless overlapping of their functions."

## 340 Chungking Troops Killed in Hopei Fight

Domei

PEKING, December 17.—Japanese Army Units which were actively carrying out mopping-up operations during November against remnant enemy forces in the north-central sector of Hopei Province, found 340 enemy dead bodies abandoned on the battlefield and took 151 prisoners. In addition, they destroyed 74 enemy military installations.

War trophies captured by the Japanese troops comprised of one heavy machine gun, one light machine gun, three bomb throwers, 39 rifles with 677 rounds of ammunition, 1,829 hand grenades and numerous other arms and ammunition.

# GERMANS BLAST 7 SOVIET SUBS, 10 SPEEDBOATS

### Caught in Attempt To Enter Baltic Sea; Reich Pushes Drive

### PIERCES TETEREV DEFENSE

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—The attempt by a Soviet submarine unit to enter the Baltic Sea from the Gulf of Finland was frustrated by the Luftwaffe which sank six of the underseacraft and damaged another, the German authorities announced today.

In the clash, 10 Soviet speedboats and several other vessels were also damaged, the announcement revealed.

**Still Holds Initiative**

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The Wehrmacht continued to hold the initiative in the major Kirovograd-Kiev war sectors on the Eastern Front. Southeast of Kirovograd, the Germans counter-attacked with infantry and panzer divisions and made further progress after overcoming Soviet resistance.

West of Kiev, the Soviets were on the defensive along the Teterev River, with the Reich forces which pushed beyond Radomysl reaching the left wing of the Red Army's Teterev positions.

The Soviets unsuccessfully attacked between the Pripet and Beresina as well as in the Zhoblin area, but the Red Army's thrust west of Krichev dented the German lines. Reich forces launched a counter-attack and promptly sealed off the penetrations.

In the area south of Nevel the Soviets continued attacks and heavy defensive fighting is now in full swing.

Meanwhile, it was reported that in the western sector of the South Italian front, the enemy attacked with major forces on both sides of the Mignano, but were repelled and numerous tanks were destroyed.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters said that fighting is still in progress in the hilly positions northwest of Mignano. The British forces are continuing their heavy losses, with the feature of the day being a German counter-thrust which succeeded in ironing out a dent in the Reich lines.

**Zhitomir Results Bared**

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—German forces in the Zhitomir area, in the western sector of Kiev, annihilated over 20,000 Soviet soldiers and officers and captured 8,500 prisoners during the period from November 3 to December 13, according to Reich military authorities. The Germans also blasted 1,000 tanks, 500 guns, 1,800 anti tank guns and 16 anti-aircraft guns.

**Soviets Lose Heavily**

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—German military authorities announced that Reich forces in the Zhitomir area have demolished three divisions of Soviet rifle troops, three cavalry divisions and one cavalry corps as well as two tank brigades in their counter-attacks during the period from November 3 to December 13.

## Commerce Pact Ratified By Argentina, Paraguay

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—President General Pedro Ramirez of Argentina and President General Higino Morinigo of Paraguay signed today the commercial treaty recently concluded betweeen the two countries.

It was also announced that Foreign Minister Alfredo Gilbert of Argentina and Foreign Minister Luis Argana of Paraguay exchanged memoranda concerning the air route between Buenos Aires and Asuncion.

## 30 Dead in Mexico Flood

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Thirty persons were drowned and property damage estimated at $8,000,000 were caused by extraordinary heavy rains, which flooded the three rivers in Sinaloa State, northwestern Mexico, according to reports from Mexico City.

# NO LETUP SEEN FOR CHUNGKING

## Soaring Living Costs And Financial Chaos Noted by U.S. Journal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Living costs in Chungking have soared to astronomical figures registering 164 times above the costs for 1937, or the year when the China Affair broke out, according to the American magazine, Time.

The journal also revealed that prices last year were 80 times higher than the pre-war level, which makes the increase during this year more than double the rise recorded in 1942. Before last year prices were reported to have doubled every eight months, it was added.

Continuing, the magazine described Chungking's budget as "sensationally unbalanced," with the Chiang regime devoting precious tonnage space in its transport planes for the hauling in of more and more paper money from the United States.

The reasons behind Chungking's inflation are "behind all great currency depreciations plus a few special Chinese reasons," Time continued. The journal also pointed out that Chungking's budget now totals 45 times higher that the pre-war budget with revenues covering only one-fifth of the outlay.

The blockade and hoarding of those few commodities which do appear have added markedly to Chungking's dire inflation, the magazine added.

Then, quoting Chungking prices, the journal said that a pair of shoes formerly costing $6 now costs $1,500, while a two-cent bowl of rice costs $6.50. Moreover, a bottle of Scotch whiskey costing $12 in pre-war days now costs $3,000.

It was also revealed that lack of transportation facilities makes it extremely difficult to bring in supplies from the outlying areas, while the lack of capital limits Chungking's capacity to develop whatever mechanization of handicrafts it might have in mind.

Moreover, the magazine continued, Chungking's industry is sufficient only to supply the barest fraction of the mounting demand.

Ridiculing the Chiang regime's attempt to peg the Chungking dollar to the United States dollar to 20 to one, the magazine said that this move is "ignored in the black market where a United States dollar fetches from 80 to 100 Chungking dollars."

In conclusion, Time declared that economists in London and Washington see no economic sense in pegged values until ". . . . sources of revenue are restored to normal and a beginning is made in the export and import trade"—thus indicating that Chungking's monetary situation will continue to remain completely hopeless.

# Roosevelt Back in U.S.; Eden Rants on Asia War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—President Roosevelt has returned to the United States from the Cairo and Teheran conferences, the White House announced, according to Washington reports.

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Foreign Secretary Eden speaking in the House of Commons for the second successive day on the Cairo Conference, declared that the war in East Asia had been brought up "more sharply into its true perspective" at the meeting.

Eden, who yesterday bombastically told the Commons that British would fight Japan to the bitter end irrespective of the cost involved, said, "Our American friends are doing very remarkable work," when asked about supplies to Chungking.

Regarding Britain's attitude toward the Chiang regime, Eden said that the abolition of extraterritoriality (action which Britain and the United States took after Japan had voluntarily renounced her own rights and returned her concessions to the National Government of China) had brought "discrimination or distinction" finally to an end in the relations with China.

# Laurel Appoints Sabido

Domei

MANILA, December 15.—President Jose P. Laurel today appointed Pedro Sabido as acting Executive Secretary of the Malacanan, succeeding Minister Jose San Victores, recently named Food Administrator.

Mr. Sabido will have the rank of Minister of State without Portfolio. A well-known lawyer and executive, Mr. Sabido was for many years a member of the Lower House of the now defunct Philippine Legislature and was manager of the National Abaca and other fiber corporations.

# *3rd Winter on E. Front May Decide Future Trend of Reich-Soviet War*

## Anglo-American Offensives in South Italian Areas Slowing Down; Germans Bolster Balkans Setup; Mussolini's Army Rapidly Strengthened

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

ROME, December 16.—The trend of the European war situation as related to the War of Greater East Asia is extremely important for the coming period from this winter to next spring. For this reason, the new political and military policy which Germany is about to execute is being awaited with extremely deep interest.

Observations in various circles here on the Eastern Front follow:

(1) Because the Russian winter is comparatively warm this year, it is imagined that the time when the rivers freeze to a thickness of about 50 or 60 centimeters to allow the crossing of tanks over the ice will probably be about the end of December or the beginning of January. It is expected that by then the new German defense line will become much stronger.

(2) The retreat of the German forces so far carried out with comparatively small losses and in good order means that the German forces have been strengthened in connection with the rear supply. At least, it is believed that the German forces in the near future will recapture Kiev and establish advance bases on the first Dnieper line. Thus, the winter offensive will not be such a certain Soviet monopoly as before, and so the idea of "summer offensive" and "winter offensive" is no longer valid.

(3) On the other hand, from the German standpoint, the German adherence to a defensive position throughout the summer offensive season was dictated by the demands of the wearings which Germany suffered in the battles of Stalingrad and North Africa. Despite this, Germany is still sending intrepidly resolute young officers and men to the Soviet war front contrary to the Soviets, who are sending men between the ages of 13 and 63 to the first front line. These facts completely refute the enemy's clamor about the dearth of human resources in Greater Germany.

In any case, greeting the third winter on the Eastern Front, the Reich-Soviet War desisting from the surprise or tactical bargaining has come to engage in real fighting. The impression is strong that the Reich-Soviet War has entered into a full-fledged decisive-war stage.

### Enemy Offensive Waning

As regards the United States and Britain, the fighting situation in Italy and the prevailing circumstances in the Balkans are forming an important factor to be reckoned with. As far as the Italian Front is concerned, there are signs of the situation becoming stabilized in such a degree as enables one to form a certain opinion on the future development. In other words, the Anglo-American offensive in this direction has slackened making it appear as if the supply power in the rear has already reached the limit because the anti-Axis side seems to be unable to make any further progress at a speed quicker than that of the snail pace.

At present, the fighting in this area is being restricted to air bombing and artillery bombardment. According to an eye-witness story, large formations of the enemy bomber planes used to drop bombs like rains on a certain spot from an altitude of 7,000 and 8,000 meters under the new tactics termed "carpet bombing."

To cite an instance, an air squadron of 20 to 30 machines comes and all of them drop simultaneously at the rate of about ten 250-kilogram bombs each, making it look as if spreading a net of bombs. So long as the ground troops are not concentrated on a spot as in the case of a large school of fish, this spreading of a net of bombs always results in a genuine blind bombing. But the enemy insists upon repeating this cruel work of destroying civilization.

In some cases British Hurricane and Spiftfire fighter and bomber planes in units each of four planes come on bravely, and when they come in sight of their objective, each of these planes comes down to an altitude of 300 meters by drawing an obtuse curve of more than 45 degrees, all following the same course. But these tactics do not achieve any more result than that of machine-gunning such non-warlike objectives as automobiles.

Unusually each plane drops four bombs each of 50 kilograms, but when operating over the anti-aircraft gun fire, the enemy is showing such poor marksmanship that spreading the bombs over an area of two kilometers in each direction with the objective point in the center, the enemy hitting efficiency is proving to be almost nil. The German side is terming this enemy tactics as "bombing in game hunting fashion."

### Reich Strengthens Balkans

Due to the conferences of the Anglo-American leaders in response to the changing war situation, the state of affair concerning the Balkans as the center has begun to claim serious attention.

Supposing, as is being reported, that the Soviet Union which hitherto was detesting any penetration of the Anglo-American influence into the Balkans has abandoned this attitude, it would be observed that this change was too late in view of the existing circumstances.

This has elicited comments in the various quarters that once more the Anglo-American side missed the bus, because Germany, detecting the enemy's plan of operation, was quick enough to give recognition to the new National Government of Albania in the Adriatic area, setting up a thoroughgoing policy for the future, and also, of late, Germany occupied such important islands as Lussin, Cherso and Brazza, thereby throwing up a great defense wall covering nearly 600 islands against any enemy aggression from the sea.

Furthermore, in the Aegean Sea, Germany conducted her favorite blitz operations with crack troops on the four islands of Rhodes, Leros, Samos and Kos, thereby firmly grasping the control of the air and completing her preparations to crush the Anglo-American day-dream of landing on the Balkans.

### New Italy Prepared

Britain and America are persuading their peoples that if they open the map and see that Britain and America are not losing territorially, they can understand they are winning the war. However, if strategically viewed, it must be said that Germany is continuing victoriously in the defense of Europe. At this moment, Premier Benito Mussolini has declared that the day when the army of the New Italian Socialist Republican will spring to its feet as one wing of the three-Power alliance is near, and that one dark page of history made by the traitors' surrender will be obliterated.

"Let us march forward toward the destruction of Britain and America together with the brave soldiers of allied Germany and Japan," declared the Duce dauntlessly in a great speech. After that Mr. Sancher, labor delegate from Germany, arriving in Rome, declared that in Germany the laborers were all soldiers, luxury had been banned from wartime life and even the four seasons' flowers could not be seen, thus demonstrating the ardent demand for the forming of a New European Labor Front. This is the new beginning of an Italo-German cooperation structure.

# *Enemy Torpedo Boats Blasted By Our Army*

(Continued From Page 1)

as follows in its recent issue:

"If any American prophesized on the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor and that two years after, the United States would be still in a defensive position and would lose in the meanwhile the Philippines, Guam, Wake, Midway Singapore, Burma, East Indies and other outposts, he would have been certainly sentenced to death for being a fifth columnist."

The Americans are now utterly disappointed with the so-called "stepping stone strategy" of General Douglas MacArthur, their hero, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Ani Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, because he had been just "jumping at the same spot like a blind frog" for these two years, while Japan is not at all feeling the threat of American offensives. Their annoyance is further heightened by the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, and the rumor of the dispatch of General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, to England to take charge of the European operation. In a nutshell, the American public is afraid that the Pacific front would be further slighted.

# Chinese Envoy Host to Yu

Yu Hsi-chieh, Vice President of the Hsin-minhui, who is now visiting Japan, visited the Greater East Asia Art Exhibition at Ueno Park, Thursday morning and on the same afternoon attended the Kabuki Theater. He also attended the reception tendered by Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan. In the evening, he held an intimate talk with Mitsuru Toyama, veteran nationalist, at the Imperial Hotel.

# U.S. Warns Rail Workers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The United States Government today announced that if the railway workers go out on a general strike, it will take over the railway lines by exercising its wartime emergency control powers, according to Washington reports.

# COUNCIL OF F.I.C. OPENS SESSION

## Decoux Reviews Past Year's Administration; Annamites Are Praised

Domei

SAIGON, December 16.—The Government Council of French Indo-China opened today at Saigon with Governor-General Jean Decoux reviewing the political, economic, social, cultural, financial, and engineering progress attained in the past one year in his address delivered before the Council.

The Governor-General emphasized the cooperation between France and the native inhabitants of French Indo-China. Also he lauded the Annamites for their contributions toward the country's program.

### Discuss Vital Measures

Domei

SAIGON, December 15.—The newly-organized Supreme Council of the Government-General of French Indo-China will be opened tomorrow to deliberate on various problems, it was announced at the Federal Assembly.

Problems to be taken up include, (1.) The general budget, (2.) Self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in French Indo-China next year, (3.) Next year's program on agriculture and cattle-breeding, (4.) Railways and other land transportations, (5.) Regulations on the moving of inhabitants within the country, (6.) Proposals on status and nationality of French Indo-China inhabitants, (7.) Organizations for the prevention of tuberculosis and leprosy, and (8.) Organizations for youths' physical training.

It was also disclosed that the following five committees will be established in the Federal Assembly: (1.) A Financial Committee under Chairman Cousin, Director of the General Affairs Bureau, (2.) A Land Committee under Chairman Rolland, Director of the Cochin-China Bureau, (3.) An Economic Committee, under Chairman Jacques Martin, Chief of the Economic Department, (4.) A Social Culture and Young Men's Committee, under Chairman Roussel, Director of the Federal Sanitary Insurance Bureau, and (5.) An Administrative Committee, under Chairman Chauvet, Chief of the Political Department.

# *Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

popular sentiment at home on his side by flaunting the rise in the status of Chungking within the anti-Axis camp. Thus, whatever was discussed at Cairo, it is clear that no marked strengthening in the military aid to Chungking or increase in the fighting power of Chungking is likely to result from the conference alone.

The Anglo-American intrigue, however, to make ruthless use of Chungking for their base ends of conquering East Asia and dominating the world is likely to take on more and more unscrupulous and vile forms. They are certain to use cajolery and promises of financial aid to drive Chungking to the slaughter-house.

### Two Vital Speeches

MAINICHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya spoke yesterday respectively in Tokyo and Osaka, the former before the Japan Economic Federation and the latter at a luncheon after the great currency test. While the Prime Minister stressed the importance of increasing production after pointing out the defects in the enemy armor, the Finance Minister asked the nation to intensify the savings drive after describing the financial and monetary situation this year and prospects for the next year. Thus both Ministers projected in huge relief our wartime economic policy from the two inseparable sides of money and goods.

There may be still room for discussion in regard to detail and peripheral matters. But the basic policy has been fixed firmly and unshakably. In consonance with the appeals of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, the people must exercise invention and initiative to increase the nation's fighting strength so that we may emerge the victor in the current grim war.

Prime Minister Tojo's words are extremely reassuring: "If we can give full play to our equipment and capacity, it is possible to increase our fighting strength to the required extent without fail." Efficiency can be stepped up amazingly by the force of will and invention on the part of those who are in charge and those who are working the machinery. The strength of the Axis Powers lies in the philosophy of the Japanese and Germans that human efforts are more important than machinery. The enemy counts on machinery and materials to win the war. That is his fatal mistake.

In Prime Minister Tojo's words: "War, after all, is a struggle between man and man, will and will . . . . The prime mover in decisive warfare is the spirit of fighting through in spite of everything. It is especially the indomitable spirit of leaders." Thus he calls especially to the leaders. He spoke thus, however, because he was addressing leaders. He did not mean, of course, that those who are led can be indifferent.

As the Prime Minister says, the enemy is growing impatient and exasperated. He is terror-stricken lest Japan's frightful increase in its fighting strength should overwhelm him if he does not do something to check the increase. He feels that he must defeat Japan or the anti-Axis camp will collapse. The enemy has reached the peak of his fighting strength. He has mobilized everything that he has in the way of materials and manpower. If he can secure no smashing victory now, his economic strength will enter a second phase, that of going downhill. It is utterly impossible to enter a third phase of an upward curve pitted against the tremendous striking power of Japan. Thus Japan's economic world is fighting a most promising war.

Finance Minister Kaya, in turn, spoke of the favorable results obtained in wartime finance. In view of the swelling in the budget for the next fiscal year, it is doubly important to increase the production of goods so that the balance between money and goods may be well maintained. Thus in the field of finances, too, the fighting spirit which the Prime Minister emphasized will be essential.

# *Burmese Youths Are Exhorted To Enlist In Heiho Service To Crush Britons, Yanks*

The 16,000,000 people of Burma, which is the western front line of Greater East Asia, have united as "one great ball of fire" and with a firm determination of completely annihilating the enemy, the Anglo-Americans, are now marching on toward the completion of the construction of Greater East Asia, says the Rangoon journal, The Greater Asia.

With the slogan, "Wake up, Youths of Burma, and Enlist in the Heiho and Crush the Anglo-Americans", the youths throughout all districts, towns and villages of Burma burning with a patriotic spirit are eagerly enlisting in the Heiho Service. At the same time the district officials are also strongly cooperating in the call to the youths of Burma to enlist in the Heiho and is giving a deep impression to the authorities concerned.

There are many impressive stories concerning this Heiho Service as for instance, the story of a District Commissioner who keeping the death of his beloved child a secret eagerly cooperated and aided in gathering the youths of Burma for enlistment in the Heiho Service. There is also the story of a father who made his two sons leave school to enter in the Heiho Service. They are as follows:

### Impressive Stories

Since the organization of the "Heiho," announced by the military authorities on July 21, U Aung Khine, District Commissioner of Myaungmya, visited 81 villages in spite of the rainy season and eagerly explained the real idea of the Heiho as well as misunderstandings of adherence between Karenni and Burma and brought about a good result. Unfortunately in the course of his lecture during the tour which was held on August 29 at a certain village, he was informed by telegram of the death from pneumonia of his beloved daughter, Ma Khin Lwan, aged two. He never thought of his own family but always standing at the forefront continued his tour according to schedule, in order to encourage the successful candidates by showing amateur dramatic performances or holding a banquet.

### Awakened and Inspired

Ta Bei Po Phu, aged 45, and his wife, Nan Me Mya, 40, Mary, first daughter 19 and Molly, second daughter 15 of Inma, Einme of Myaungmya, had organized special amateur dramatic performances with the members of the young women's association and went round through more than 60 villages by illustrating the idea of the Heiho in a song or performing a drama and so on. Many of the youths were awakened and inspired by this party which gained numerous applicants.

He also states that he is always wholeheartedly cooperating with the Heiho Service not only for his native village but also for his country, Burma.

Tara Taku, aged 60, a lawyer of Wakema, Myaungmya district, who was a good leader of Karenni and one of the well-known persons to the military authorities, has sent his two sons, students of Rangoon University, to the Heiho Service right away without any consideration. On the other hand, he made a special lecture tour throughout his districts cooperating with their respective village headmen and had gained numerous candidates. It is said that his record was the highest for the districts.

Other cooperators with the Heiho Services are mentioned as follows: Mg Po Shwe, village headman of Bassein district; Saw Gale of Bassein; U Shwe Mura, Judge of Bassein; Maung Pi, village headman of Bassein; Saw Thon of Maubin; U Ta Louk of Maubin; Mg Tun Thein, an influential person of Bassein; Saw Ba In of Myaungmya; and U Paik, Chief of the District Police of Myaungmya.

# Spain Nabs British Airman

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—A British plane made a forced landing in the suburbs of Toledo, southwest of Madrid, on December 14, and one of the crew was immediately taken by Spanish authorities to Madrid, according to a dispatch from the Spanish capital.

# Chiang Won't Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Chiang Kai-shek is persistently refusing to broadcast a Christmas message to the American people in spite of the repeated urgings of the Associated Press to that effect, says AP dispatches from Chungking.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# YULETIDE SPIRIT PREVAILS IN P.I.

## Republic to Greet First X'mas Since Founding; Japanese Give Funds

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—With the first Christmas for the new Republic of the Philippines just a week off, Manila has taken on an atmosphere of briskness and cheerfulness becoming the festive season.

Although this is the third Christmas for the Filipinos since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the Republic of the Philippines greets its first Christmas, all the more significant as there is an overwhelming majority of those of Catholic faith in the islands.

Masses have started in the churches throughout the city from this morning. The joyous refrains of hymns and the clear notes of the pealing bells broke the quiet of the streets still enwrapped in the darkness of unbroken dawn. The early morning masses will continue until Christmas Day in all churches throughout the entire country.

Gay Christmas decorations have brightened each home, and Manila's main thoroughfare is crowded with jostling Christmas shoppers. However, as President Jose P. Laurel's message to the people that they refrain from excessive exchange of presents seems to have had effect, none saunter through the streets with enormous bundles, braggingly displayed. Elaborate Christmas cards and gaudy decorations have given way to simpler articles of home production as glimpsed by peeks in the shop windows.

Manila newspapers including the English vernacular Tribune are canvassing year-end contributions for funds to bring some of the Christmas cheer to Manila's poor. With the donation of 2,000 pesos by President Laurel as a start and including such offerings as that of five pesos by one of the men of the Imperial Forces, the funds accumulated up to the evening of December 15 came up to more than 1,200,000 pesos.

Furthermore, the Japanese Forces in the Philippines presented in the name of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, a sum of 100,000 pesos and 10,000 children's clothes to President Laurel for distribution to the needy. Various Japan-made goods and toys, amounting to 70,000 pesos, and 10,000 children's clothes were also presented to the Minister of Education and Public Welfare and the Mayor of Manila, Leon Guinto.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly will go into Christmas recess from December 20, and the Assembly members are speeding up various matters before the Christmas vacation.


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**TOKYO OFFICE:**
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 232, 334. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, [illegible] 5850, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo [illegible]" Furikae No. Tokyo 84848.

**BRANCH OFFICES:**
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778. YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, [illegible] Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240. KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

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# *P.I. Assembly Rushes Work*

(Continued From Page 1)

following three major measures may be passed during this session of the Assembly before recess begins.

They are:

1. Provision for the issue of 60,000,000 pesos worth of bonds for strengthening the Philippine Constabulary.

2. Designation of the O'Donnell camp in Capas, Tarlac Province as a national cemetery.

3. Empowering of the President of the Republic to effect changes of governmental structure to "promote efficiency, simplicity and economy."

The abovementioned bills have received favorable action by the Assembly Committees.

# Curtin Going Abroad

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The Australian Government announced today that Premier John Curtin will travel abroad early next year, but his destination or the duration of his absence from Australia is undisclosed, according to Canberra reports.

# Swiss Election Held

Domei

ZURICH, December 15.—At the presidential election of the Swiss Federal Council, Walter Stampfli, a radical Democrat, was elected President and Piley Golaz, also of the same party, was elected Vice-President, a Bern dispatch disclosed.


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